



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



QUARTERLY REPORT # 05

ACCESS to Markets

JUNE 2016



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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Agricultural solutions to end hunger and poverty.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Feed the Future ACCESS to Markets builds on the strong results and best practices that Fintrac and its partner organizations have delivered in Honduras for USAID, the government of Honduras, farmer clients, households, and private sector clients for the past 15 years. ACCESS to Markets is a direct follow-on activity to USAID-ACCESO, and will continue to deliver successful interventions in agriculture, health, and nutrition for at least 15,000 client households in three departments of the dry corridor of Honduras.

This quarterly report for ACCESS to Markets, summarizes the principal activities and results from April to June 2016. ACCESS to Markets is utilizing and expanding the whole-systems approach developed under USAID-ACCESO at farm, household, and community levels to target multiple causes of poverty, food insecurity, and health issues to improve the overall well-being of both directly-assisted households and entire communities. After client household and community selection was carried out, in-field technical assistance and training began immediately as a continuation from USAID-ACCESO. A total of **8,044 household clients transitioned from USAID-ACCESO**, and are receiving technical assistance under ACCESS to Markets. An additional **5,727 new household clients** have been incorporated since the Activity began, including 1,566 in the present quarter, for a total of 13,771 client households. The status of selected activities from the quarter include:

- **4,225 new individuals received agricultural sector productivity or food security training.** These consisted of 2,719 men and 1,506 women. Status to date: 23,394. Production accounts for the highest percentage (59 percent), followed by animal production (11 percent), business skills (10 percent), and postharvest (5 percent).
- A total of **5,427 training events were carried out with 51,114 participants**, including 41,967 male and 9,147 female. Status to date: 175,787 participants.
- **7,916 technical assistance visits made.** Status to date: 30,069 technical assistance visits. The production component comprises the highest percentage (75 percent), followed by animal production (7 percent), business skills (6 percent), and processing (4 percent).
- **421 household clients accessed new market opportunities.** Status to date: 2,308 household clients.
- **563 household clients sold to buyers requiring quality standards.** Status to date: 1,653 household clients.
- **1,308 individual investments in fixed assets totaled \$1.270 million**, including \$1.043 million by activity clients and \$0.227 million from “others” as part of joint investments. Status to date: \$6.458 million.
- **A total of \$0.920 million in 479 loans obtained by ACCESS to Markets clients.** Status to date: \$4.140 million in 2,031 loans. A total of 370 individuals were assisted in obtaining loans of which 40 were women (11 percent). Status to date: 1,666 individuals.
- Nutrition and health technicians providing support to **123 AIN-C groups in 123 communities.**
- Activity staff conducted a total of **399 training events in nutrition and health** during the quarter, with a total of 5,790 participants of which 5 percent were men. Status to date: 30,083 participants.

2. BACKGROUND

ACCESS to Markets is a five-year Feed the Future activity focusing on three departments in western Honduras characterized by some of the highest levels of poverty and malnutrition in the country: Santa Bárbara, Copán, and Ocotepeque. These departments constitute three of the six dry corridor (*Corredor Seco*) departments that USAID has targeted for development, which are collectively referred to as the Zone of Influence (ZOI). The three ACCESS to Markets departments form the Northern ZOI (NZOI), while the three departments of Intibucá, Lempira, and La Paz are known as the Southern ZOI (SZOI). A separate activity implemented by Honduran government agency INVEST-H targets the SZOI.

The ACCESS to Markets activity was signed in late December 2014 and will run for five years, concluding in December 2019. On request from USAID, the USAID-ACCESO activities in the three departments in the NZOI continued until the end of February 2015. Field activities under ACCESS to Markets were initiated in March 2015. This report covers the period from April to June 2016.

The project is working in six key components to enable economic growth and nutrition improvements at the household level:

1. Technical assistance and training to enhance the capacity of poor and extreme poor households in production, postharvest, management, and marketing.
2. Market access through linking smallholders with input suppliers and buyers to realize new supply opportunities, with emphasis on local anchor firms.
3. Rural financial services through existing and new financial intermediaries including *cajas rurales*; cooperatives; commercial banks; buyers and input suppliers offering credit; and other service providers.
4. Policy assistance in eliminating constraints that impede rural households from accessing market opportunities.
5. Malnutrition prevention by enhancing the capacity of rural households to improve utilization and consumption of healthy food; improving living conditions; and reducing health problems.
6. Health and nutrition services to increase outreach and effectiveness of community health and volunteer services.

ACCESS to Markets is implemented by the US agribusiness firm Fintrac Inc., in association with Fundación Hondureña de Investigación Agrícola (FHIA), Escuela Agrícola Panamericana (EAP-ZAMORANO), the Proyecto Aldea Global (PAG), the Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDIH), and Proyectos e Iniciativas Locales para el Autodesarrollo Regional de Honduras (PILARH).

The first phase of implementation included the preparation of management reports including the branding and marking plan, the environmental mitigation plan, the gender integration strategy, the sub award manual, the work plan and PMP, the M&E plan, the baseline survey, and the security plan. Meetings and presentations were held with USAID on the results, work plan, indicators, and implementation strategies. Modifications to selected indicators and targets requested in the previous quarter (based on baseline data and streamlining the indicators with other Activities) were discussed further in the current quarter.

ACCESS to Markets is working in 79 municipalities, 596 villages (*aldeas*), and 1,097 communities (*caseríos*). In order to receive routine and regular technical assistance and training, specific travel routes and group visits for each day have been developed for all agronomy technicians. A total of 210 routes have been developed to provide agronomy technical services to 1,080 groups of household clients. At present the majority of groups range from 10 to 12 households. Component specialists and technicians coordinate with the agronomy technicians to cover additional training needs. Technical assistance and training activities cover a wide range of topics, including:

Production

- Training in good agricultural practices to field technicians and producers to improve productivity and reduce unit of cost of production.
- Introducing improved technologies and integrated crop management.
- Introducing new or improved varieties to increase yields, sales price and profitability.
- Improving animal feeding, handling and welfare to generate additional household income.
- Adding value on-farm with improved postharvest handling and selection systems.
- Organizing farmer visits to other farmers to accelerate adoption.
- Identifying water sources and establishing irrigation infrastructure and districts.

Marketing

- Introducing new and /or improved varieties to increase yields, sales price and profitability.
- Linking farmers with buyers and markets to obtain high sales prices and volumes to minimize logistics costs.
- Identifying markets and buyers interested in working with activity clients.
- Developing a directory of buyers and products.
- Identifying buyers requiring market standards.
- Training growers in utilizing and meeting standards.
- Identifying buyers purchasing under formal conditions and terms.

Business Skills

- BDS provider identification, support and linkages with clients.
- Training MSMEs in good business practices.
- Building rural financial services including increasing the capacity of *cajas rurales* through bulk purchase and warehouse receipt programs.
- Promoting non-traditional lenders by assisting lower tier groups to access finance for on-lending.
- Developing alliances with financial institutions and NGO loan programs.
- Developing a directory of lenders and products.

Nutrition and Health

- Identifying communities to receive project support (based on coordination with the economic development activities).
- Direct training of mothers and caregivers in Activity communities.
- Training health volunteers, service provider and Ministry of Health technicians.
- Trainings and demonstration for incorporating ingredients with high micronutrients into children and family diets.
- Implementing healthy household program for illness prevention.
- Establishing household plots for dietary diversity.
- Focusing attention on households with underweight children through home visits.

In the implementation sections, the report follows the structure of USAID/Honduras' Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) in terms of Development Objectives (DO), Intermediate Results (IR), and Sub-Intermediate Results (Sub-IRs).

In this report, indicators and results follow the draft FY2015-2016 work plan (submitted September 2015 as per contract requirement), that included Year 2 targets that were set prior to Year 1 data being available. Modifications to the list of indicators and selected LOP targets were discussed with USAID in the previous and current quarters and are expected to be reported on in the next quarter. This report is supplemented by the 2016/06 PMP/work plan Excel file which contains additional data and information.

3. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The activity has the following high-level targets¹:

- Bring 15,000 households living in poverty above the poverty threshold.
- Generate a per capita income of at least \$5,000 for 15,000 families.
- Attain at least 25 percent female participation in increased access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment).
- Reduce the prevalence of stunted children under 5 by 20 percent.
- Reduce the prevalence of underweight children under 5 by 20 percent.

Achieving these goals will contribute directly to USAID's DO2: "Extreme poverty sustainably reduced for vulnerable populations in Western Honduras." The implementation and work plan framework draws from the results framework in the CDCS and organized down to the specific tasks to be carried out at each Sub-IR level. Under DO2, ACCESS to Markets will support the following IRs and Sub-IRs:

- **IR 2.1: Resilience of livelihoods increased**
 - Sub-IR 2.1.1 Natural resource management and biodiversity protection improved
 - Sub IR 2.1.2 Adaptation of poor households to climate risks increased
- **IR 2.2: Incomes increased**
 - Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural productivity improved
 - Sub-IR 2.2.2 Market demand and access increased
- **IR 2.3: Human capital improved, with a focus on children**
 - Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic education and nutrition service delivery improved
 - Sub-IR 2.3.2 Local service management systems improved

ACCESS to Markets has two purposes geared toward achieving these IRs. Each purpose contains outputs that collectively provide the basic framework for implementation:

- **Purpose 1: Increased inclusive agriculture sector growth**
 - Output 1.1 – Agricultural productivity improved
 - Output 1.2 – Market demand and access increased
 - Output 1.3 – Increased investment in agriculture and employment opportunities
 - Output 1.4 – Access to financial services improved
- **Purpose 2: Nutrition status improved**
 - Output 2.1 – Improved access to diverse and quality food and nutrition-related behaviors
 - Output 2.2 – Improved community and household sanitation and hygiene
 - Output 2.3 – Improve utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services
 - Output 2.4 – Improved long-term sustainability of these systems in coordination with the Ministry of Health

These purposes and outputs are directly supported by the specific interventions included in the ACCESS to Markets Work Plan and Performance Management Plan (PMP) with the list of indicators, descriptions, and selected tasks.

¹ The targets were notional and have been revised based on the baseline report; modifications are being discussed with, and subject to approval by USAID.

4. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

ACCESS to Markets is increasing sales and incomes in three departments of the Honduran dry corridor by introducing basic, market-driven production and postharvest practices for high-value crops, improving animal production systems, diversifying income sources, adding value on-farm, and expanding off-farm microenterprise opportunities. Health and nutrition interventions are improving household diets, feeding practices, and sanitation while strengthening community health center and volunteer services. Other technical activities, including natural resource management, policy, finance, and investment, all work to support and facilitate increased incomes and/or nutritional status.

4.1 COMPONENTS

As mentioned previously, six key components are being implemented to enable economic growth and nutrition improvements at the household level:

- Technical assistance and training to enhance the capacity of poor and extreme poor households in production, postharvest, management, marketing and natural resource management.
- Market access through linking smallholders with input suppliers, logistics providers and buyers to realize new supply opportunities, with emphasis on local anchor firms.
- Rural financial services through existing and new financial intermediaries including *cajas rurales*; cooperatives; commercial banks; buyers and input suppliers offering credit; and other service providers.
- Policy assistance in eliminating constraints that impede rural households from accessing market opportunities.
- Malnutrition prevention by enhancing the capacity of rural households to improve utilization and consumption of healthy food; improving living conditions; and reducing health problems.
- Health and nutrition services to increase outreach and effectiveness of community health and volunteer services to implement improved nutritional practices at the household level.

4.2 POVERTY REDUCTION

Households in extreme poverty and poverty do not generate a daily income over \$1.81 and \$2.42, respectively, for each family member. To move households above the poverty threshold, client households must generate a minimum annual income of \$883 for each family member. A family of six requires an annual income of \$5,300 to classify as above the poverty line. Under ACCESS to Markets, on- and off-farm activities and employment will achieve this target income.

ACCESS to Markets implementation is based on the following elements:

- The household is the client beneficiary, rather than an individual member.
- Integrating interventions in agriculture and health (and other technical components).
- Market demand and market requirements drive the production activities and the introduction of basic practices and technology.
- Agriculture as a business – with diversified markets, crops, products, and services to reduce climate and market risks.
- Diversifying and expanding income generating opportunities.
- The client household beneficiaries require consistent technical assistance and training to ensure they adopt and maintain the required production technologies and household practices.
- Local capacity development to increase outreach and contribute to sustainability.
- Collaboration among key public and private actors to maximize resources.

- Technical assistance and training follows the needs and requirements of the client household while also considering gender and youth.

ACCESS to Markets works in the following value chains:

- **Horticulture:** vegetables, root crops, non-tree fruits, and smallholder flowers/plants.
- **Coffee:** increasing productivity and reducing unit costs, adding value on-farm, and emphasis on all differentiated coffees that earn price premiums with improved quality and productivity.
- **Small-scale animal production:** particularly dairy cows.
- **Tree fruits:** high- and low-altitude varieties.
- **Basic grains:** maize and beans.
- **Processing:** processed fruits and vegetables, and dairy products.
- **Off-farm microenterprises:** bakery products, tortillas, crafts, farm services, and others.

ACCESS to Markets is continuing USAID-ACCESO supported commercial production programs linking smallholder producers with local, regional, and international buyers. This program will expand as new clients join over the course of implementation. As part of a whole-farm system, ACCESS to Markets works to increase productivity and add value to traditional crops (corn, beans, and coffee) on beneficiary farms. Additionally, ACCESS to Markets focuses on high-value horticulture crops, roots and tubers, fruit, and coffee (with basic production practices), while promoting animal production, added-value services and products, and off-farm income and employment opportunities to increase overall household incomes. The whole-farm systems approach emphasizes maximizing income opportunities, developing new and diversifying income sources for all productive family members; reducing risks through crop and income diversification; reaching a balance in the use of natural resources; improving nutrition and increasing access to health services; and, promoting renewable energy technologies.

4.3 CLIENT SELECTION

ACCESS to Markets client households and communities are being identified for support based primarily on: willingness to work as demonstration clients in their communities, including moving from traditional subsistence practices to commercial production; possession or access to adequate land and water for producing high-value and nutrient-rich crops; the ability and potential to generate sufficient income to move out of poverty; and the presence of malnourished children less than 2 years of age.

Other clients include health and nutrition volunteers, larger-scale growers, financial intermediaries, and business owners and their employees (mostly micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)) operating in key agricultural value chains. Although some clients in these categories will be above the poverty line, their participation is critical for generating broad-based economic growth and employment opportunities for client households below the poverty line. Other beneficiaries of training activities include extension providers, technicians, and volunteers working or collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), municipalities, *mancomunidades*, community health centers, and students.

The beneficiary is the household client and not just the male (grower), female (nutrition or processing), or the children (nutrition and health). In most cases, the whole family is involved in the technical assistance activities in one or multiple components, as the family needs to be lifted above the poverty line, not the individual person. In some components, such as natural resource management and policy, selected activities are also implemented at the community level.

A total of 8,044 client households transitioned from USAID-ACCESO continue to receive technical assistance from ACCESS to Markets (reduced from 8,052 in the previous quarter). The selection of communities and household clients for ACCESS to Markets activities is based mainly on the location of

former USAID-ACCESO clients continuing under ACCESS to Markets and based on the following criteria:

- Willingness and interest to change production systems by implementing basic practices.
- The potential to generate sufficient income to move the household out of poverty.
- Client Impact and Results Information System (CIRIS) training, technical assistance (TA), investment, and planning reports.
- Presence of irrigation conduction systems (districts and individual).
- Communities/groups of growers with water availability, for new conduction or districts.
- Communities/groups of growers with a minimum of five clients close to the main logistics route for technical assistance delivery.
- Potential for crop diversification and animal production.
- Coffee clients with interest to make changes in basic practices and the ability and interest to diversify.
- The involvement of women growers and/or women in the household interested in income generating activities.
- Number of household members and the potential/interest to achieve income and poverty targets.
- Number of participant or potential household clients associated with existing grower groups.
- Organizational level of the growers.
- Road access to communities to deliver technical assistance and to transport goods and services.
- Support from local municipalities and NGOs.
- Exclude communities/routes with high crime risk potential/record.

New household client recruitment increased in the current quarter by 1,566 households, with new rain-fed corn plantings in May and June 2016 (for an overall net increase in the total household clients of 1,558). A total of 15,000 households are projected by September 2016 with any remaining households to account for non-poor clients be recruited by December 2016. The majority of the Health and Nutrition clients form part of the client households below the poverty line; this component operates principally in communities with high levels of malnutrition. In order to ensure the child coverage, additional nutrition communities outside of the economic development communities were added. All other supporting technical activities will assist the 15,000 client households and communities, including natural resource management (NRM), postharvest, on- and off-farm MSMEs, business development services, finance, and municipal development.

4.4. CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS

The success of activity outputs, purposes, and goals rely on the following critical assumptions beyond the scope of ACCESS to Markets:

- International commodity prices hold and do not fluctuate substantially.
- No major outbreaks of pests or diseases occur.
- No significant damage caused by climatic changes (e.g. excessive rain, drought, hail, strong winds) occurs.
- Other donors address food insecurity issue in urban areas.
- Food insecurity is primarily an issue of lack of income, not availability of food.
- Foreign exchange rate is not held artificially low.
- Government of Honduras enforces environmental policies and regulations.
- Installation of irrigation districts and potable water by the INVEST-H water activity.

Coffee prices: according to IHCAFE, the 2015/2016 coffee prices are 26 percent lower than the 2014/2015 season, while volumes to date are similar between the two seasons (IHCAFE, Statistical Information, 04/11/16). In addition, the 2015 drought results in “lighter” beans, meaning that to obtain 1 quintal, around 10 to 15 percent more coffee beans had to be harvested. Given that 50 percent of ACCESS to Markets’ clients are coffee growers, these factors are expected to have a negative effect on the sales and income results for September 2016.

Irrigation and potable water: Fintrac is currently finalizing the installation of 14 irrigation systems under ACCESS to Markets with funds from INVEST-H Optional Services. These total 134 hectares for 439 growers. No irrigation was installed in 2015 and this is likely to be the only irrigation to be installed in 2016. The INVEST-H Water Activity was postponed in late 2015. The delays in irrigation installation will result in a delay by up to 18 months in the uptake of technologies, diversification, and the client household ability to generate additional income.

5. PARTNERS

Fintrac’s primary implementing partners for ACCESS to Markets are Fundación Hondureña de Investigación Agrícola (FHIA) and the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana (EAP-Zamorano). Other local partners subcontracted during the first quarter of implementation include Proyecto Aldea Global (PAG), Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDIH), and Proyectos e Iniciativas Locales para el Autodesarrollo Regional de Honduras (PILARH).

Subcontractor technical staff are an integral part of the ACCESS to Markets implementation team. Subcontractors are responsible for administrative management of community-based technical unit teams and selected long- and short-term specialists provide support in a number of technical areas. Subcontractor staff are trained, technically managed, and supervised under Fintrac’s programmatic guiding principles, technical approach, and operational procedures to ensure full integration of the different technical components, uniform service delivery, and accountability.

In order to expand outreach, ensure commercial sustainability, and strengthen embedded technical and other services, ACCESS to Markets is developing partnerships for technical assistance and training delivery with both the private and public sectors, including selected municipalities, *mancomunidades*, small community groups, public programs, local and international NGOs, brokers, input and equipment suppliers, financial intermediaries, and commercial banks.

ACCESS to Markets is coordinating closely with the government of Honduras and USAID for the implementation of the activity, with particular emphasis on the Ministries of Agriculture (SAG), Health, Economic Development (SDE), and Social Development (SEDIS). USAID/Honduras provides activity support, coordination and guidance on a continuous basis through ongoing management meetings and field visits.

ACCESS to Markets is also working directly with the ACS-USAID activity managed by INVEST-H, specifically the technical assistance in the SZOI, the water component covering the entire ZOI, and the trilateral program (with the Honduran Social Fund and Fondo Hondureño de Inversión Social (FHIS)). Where beneficial, ACCESS to Markets will also coordinate with projects funded by USAID, other donors and the Honduran government.

6. MANAGEMENT

6.1 STAFFING PLAN

The ACCESS to Markets staffing plan is designed to provide optimal technical assistance coverage for all targeted departments. The project is managed by a chief of party (COP), two deputy chiefs of party (DCOPs), and five component managers (on-farm productivity, value added, market development, nutrition and health, and M&E), plus three department managers. Other specialists are providing services (both internally to team members and externally to clients) in business skills/finance, NRM, postharvest, and municipal development. The department managers work with nine zone managers (senior agronomists) who will in turn manage and supervise 42 junior agronomists. These include an additional six junior agronomists added under funding from the INVEST-H/ACS-USAID Activity (also implemented by Fintrac) Optional Services for “Local Resilience and Technical Capacity: Irrigation to Small Farmers.” During the quarter an additional junior agricultural technician was added under a Partner Fund with MUNASBAR (see Section 7.3). The department managers are responsible for the coordination and integration of all of the technical components and the delivery of services to clients.

Each junior agronomist is tasked with providing technical assistance and training to approximately 300 client households. Each senior agronomist manages, supervises, and provides continuous training to at least five junior agronomists. As indicated previously, the senior agronomists and field technicians are also supported at the household level (and in some cases at the community level) by specialists in marketing, processing, postharvest handling/certification, business skills and finance, livestock, and NRM.

The nutrition team comprises of the nutrition manager and six field technicians. Activities are carried out directly with household clients, and through health volunteers in the selected communities, decentralized service providers, and the Ministry of Health.

All members of the technical team are equipped with vehicles/motorbikes, laptops, smart phones, GPS equipment, agronomic kits, and training tools, enabling them to spend 90 percent of their time in the field with implementing partners and household clients. Fintrac’s program and department managers train and manage all technicians contracted by subcontractors and ensure clients receive uniform high-quality training and technical assistance.

To reduce the number of household clients that each field agronomist and nutrition technician needs to attend, alliances were programmed with the private sector, NGOs, and *mancomunidades*. These alliances were designed as cost sharing grants to partially cover technician costs in technical assistance and training delivery. To achieve the high level targets and provide a higher quality and more consistent technical assistance delivery, the project will aim for a maximum of 200 household clients per agronomy technician.

Fintrac originally proposed municipalities as partners in this activity but subsequently learned via USAID that direct payments cannot be made to the government of Honduras. During the July to September 2015 quarter it became apparent that alliances with joint investments with *mancomunidades* would not be possible (discussed in Annual Report #01, Section 6.3, Indicator 2.2.2-7, September 2015).

The development of partnerships for technical assistance delivery with NGOs and the private sector was also initiated in the July to September 2015 quarter. Two of these covering three field technicians were approved in the current quarter (see section 7.3) but were not implemented due to additional due diligence requirements. Another round of solicitations was made in the previous quarter and three potential partners covering six field technicians were pre-selected. One of these, with MUNASBAR, was approved and one agricultural technician and one nutrition technician were hired. The others remain in the administrative phases.

6.2 MANAGEMENT REPORTS/DELIVERABLES

The management reports/deliverables prepared during the quarter included:

Table 1. Status of Management Reports/Deliverables

Report	Current Quarter	Status
Quarterly reports	1	5
Monthly reports	3	16
Success story publications	3	15

In addition, an updated version of the PERSUAP was prepared to include eight additional crops.

Results and Activities: presentation of quarterly results and targets to department teams and USAID.

Year 2 Work Plan, Indicators and Targets: based on the baseline report and Year 1 activities, a request was made in the in the FY2015/2016 Q1 for modification of selected indicators and targets. USAID required modifications to align ACCESS to Markets with INVEST-H/ACS and other projects. These were discussed further during the previous and current quarters and are expected to be finalized by mid-2016. The updated the Year 2 work plan, PMP, and LOP targets with these proposed changes was submitted during the current quarter.

Irrigation Activities: in order to achieve many of the ACCESS to Markets targets, irrigation infrastructure has to be installed in 8,000 to 9,000 household clients farming operations. This was expected to be carried out as part of the INVEST-H “water” activities which were postponed in late 2015. USAID added additional funds to INVEST-H which were used with INVEST-H/ACS Optional services with Fintrac to install irrigation systems and provide expanded technical assistance for 400 hectares over the six departments (see Section 9.4 for status in the ACCESS to Markets zone).

Nutrition Activities: during FY2015/2016 Q1 Fintrac was requested by INVEST-H to provide a technical and cost proposal under the INVEST-H/ACS Activity for expanded nutrition and health activities, working principally with the decentralized service providers and household improvements in the six FTF departments. The ACCESS to Markets nutrition team began coordination with this activity in June 2016.

Vehicle Procurement: the first set of motorbikes was delivered in August 2015 with the remainder in December 2015; the first set of pick-ups were received in November 2015 with the final set in February 2016.

ACCESS to Markets Intranet Site: an internal password protected intranet site for ACCESS to Markets and USAID access was maintained with activity materials and documents.

<https://intranet.fintrac.com/honduras-mercado/honduras-mercado-home>

Websites: following USAID guidance, no public website or social media accounts will be maintained. Information and publications are sent periodically to USAID.

Information and status of management activities as part of the Year 2 work plan are summarized in Table 2.

6.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The FY2014/2015 PMP/M&E Plan was developed and submitted for USAID review in March 2015 and approved in September 2015. The activity’s M&E database (CIRIS) was developed and installed in computers for all field and management staff. The ACCESS to Markets Baseline Survey was initiated in March 2015, completed in May 2015 and presented to USAID in June 2015; an updated version was provided in November 2015. After discussions and meetings with USAID in FY2015/2016 Q1, the list of

indicators and selected targets require modifications based on baseline data, USAID and FTF requirements. These modifications were submitted to USAID and are pending approval.

Table 2. Status June 2016: Management Activities for ACCESS to Markets Work Plan, Year 2

Activities	Achieved Year 1 (2015/09)	Year 2: Output Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total FY15/16	LOP 2019/12	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Status	Units
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							
I Management												
I.1 Start-Up/Transition Activities												
I.1.1 USAID Contract debrief	1							1		1	Completed	Meeting notes
I.1.2 Key Personnel fielded	3							3		3	Completed	Activity files
I.1.3 Financial system established	3							3		3	Completed	Activity files
I.1.4 Main and regional offices established	4							4		4	Completed	Activity files
I.1.5 Local team transitioned/hired	done							done		done	Completed	Activity files
I.1.6 Vehicles and equipment transitioned/procured											On-going	Activity files
I.1.7 Consortium members subcontracted	2							2		2	Completed	Signed subcontracts
I.1.8 Clients:												
a. ACCESO clients transitioned	8,286						8,000	8,052	-8	8,044	Completed	Clients
b. New clients added	1,528	1,500	3,500	5,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	4,161	1,566	5,727	On-going	New Clients
I.2 Management Reports/Deliverables												
I.2.1 Branding & Marking Plan revised and submitted	done							done		Done	Approved	Plan
I.2.2 EMPR drafted and submitted											Approved	Report
I.2.3 Annual Work Plan drafted and submitted												
Year 1 (FY 2014/2015)	done							done		done	Approved	Report
Year 2 (FY 2015/2016)										Approved (pending indicator mods)		Report
I.2.4 Gender Strategy drafted and submitted	done							done		done	Approved	Strategy
I.2.5 Security Plan drafted and submitted	done							done		done	Approved	Plan
I.2.6 Subawards manual drafted and submitted	done							done		done	Approved	Manual
I.2.7 Monthly Bulletins	7	3	3	3	3	12	57	13	3	16	On-going	Bulletins
I.2.8 Quarterly/Annual/Final Progress Reports	2	1	1	1	1	4	23	4	1	5	On-going	Reports

7. PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH

ACCESS to Markets is establishing market-driven production programs that match small suppliers to local, regional, and international buyers, with a focus on higher-value and value-added crops including vegetables, root crops, fruit, coffee, animal production, and off-farm businesses. Under the whole-farm approach, ACCESS to Markets promotes increased productivity and adds value to traditional crops while also emphasizing crop and income diversification. The approach improves household nutrition, maximizes income streams for all productive family members, limits risk through diversification, balances the use of natural resources, increases access to improved health services, and promotes renewable energy.

Extremely poor clients have been using traditional production methods passed down for generations and are understandably extremely risk averse. Under USAID-ACCESO, aggressive marketing within ZOI communities was required to attract the few initial farmers willing to take the risk of making simple but unproven (to them) production changes, with most other farmers taking a wait-and-see approach. For rain-fed production, this hesitation meant a delay of a year or more before significant numbers of farmers bought into new basic practices, and even longer for the adoption of more advanced agronomic skills and technologies. ACCESS to Markets is building and expanding upon the foundation developed under USAID-ACCESO, where communities have faith in Fintrac methodologies and technicians; input suppliers are actively targeting the region (and participating in training activities); buyers are providing market access; and project-assisted financial institutions are lending to selected clients.

7.1 HIGH LEVEL TARGETS

The indicators related to CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved are as follows:

Indicator 2.2.1-1. Number of households living in poverty moved above the poverty line

Results for this indicator will be reported from data obtained from annual client household surveys to be carried out in August and September each year starting in Year 2 (2016). The given target is notional as it was to be set based on baseline. A request has been made to USAID for modification, which is currently under review.

Indicator 2.2.1-2. Number of households with annual income of at least \$5,000

Results for this indicator will be reported from data obtained from annual client household surveys to be carried out in August and September each year starting in Year 2 (2016). The given target is notional as it was to be set based on baseline. A request has been made to USAID for modification, which is currently under review.

Indicator 2.2.1-3. Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)

2015/12	Target: 10.0%	Achieved: 14.4% (144%)	Difference: +4.4%
2016/03	Target: 10.0%	Achieved: 14.6% (146%)	Difference: +4.6%
Current Quarter	Target: 15.0%	Achieved: 17.9% (119%)	Difference: +2.9%
2016/06	Target: 15.0%	Achieved: 15.5% (103%)	Difference: +0.5%

As given in the M&E Plan, this indicator is calculated from the following formula:

$$(Number\ of\ female\ training\ participants) / (Total\ number\ of\ training\ participants)$$

As of March 2016, 14.5 percent of the training participants in productive economic resources were women (excluding nutrition and health). With activities carried out in the current quarter a total of 27,186 female participants have been involved in training activities with an overall status now at 15.5 percent (Table 4). The 3.3 percent increase this quarter compared to the last quarter was a result of increased trainings for women in small animal husbandry and activities related to pesticide storage and use being incorporated into nutrition activities.

Table 3. Proportion of female participants in training (Status 2016/06)

Quarter	Male	Female	Total	% Female
Year I 2015/09	49,228	7,985	57,213	14.0%
Quarter 2015/12	23,384	4,247	27,631	15.4%
Quarter 2016/03	34,022	5,807	39,829	14.6%
Quarter 2016/06	41,967	9,147	51,114	17.9%
Total	148,601	27,186	175,787	15.5%

The status of the indicators, the indicator category, and high level targets in the Year 2 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved** is provided in Table 4. Only one of the high level indicators is reported quarterly. The others are to be reported annually, beginning September 2016.

Table 4. Status June 2016 - High-level targets for ACCESS to Markets Work Plan, Year 2

Indicators/Activities/ Tasks	CDCS Indicato r #	FTF Indicato r #	Contr act	Achieve d Year 1 (2015/0 9)	Year 2: Indicator Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total	LOP	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Units	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							FY15/16
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS															
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved															
2.2.1-1	Number of households living in poverty moved above the poverty line	NO	Custom	YES	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	15,000	n/a	n/a	n/a ¹	Households
2.2.1-2	Number of households with annual income of at least \$5,000	NO	Custom	YES	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	15,000	n/a	n/a	n/a ¹	Households
2.2.1-3	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)	NO	GNDR-2	YES	14.0%	10%	10%	15%	20%	20%	25%	14.5%	17.9%	15.5%	% female

¹ Reported annually, beginning September 2016

7.2 OUTPUT 1.1: IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED

CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved

PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH

Improved Agricultural Productivity (Output 1.1)

Selected activities, technical assistance and training for components relating work plan activities to achieve increased inclusive agriculture sector growth are summarized below.

7.2.1 Field Activities - Income Generation through Integrated Technical Assistance

ACCESS to Markets group technical assistance methodology goes beyond technology transfer to increase agricultural productivity to increase incomes by using systems that enable implementation and management by results. Prior to initiating technical assistance, an inventory of the client household's available resources is established, growth and income potential are determined, and clear and scalable goals are set with and by the client. This provides the information to determine whether the household client has the potential to achieve the goal of a minimum income of \$2.42/family member/day to move above the poverty line.

This household profile (or *ficha*) includes information on the number of family/household members, the area occupied by each crop planted, the area with access to irrigation water and the water volume, the unused land area, and the forested area. The profile establishes the projected income from current crops while generating the cost of production budget totals. Information is included on client household off-farm income from animal production (dairy, heifers, chickens, pigs, goats), daily labor and salaries, from trading, businesses, grocery stores (*pulperias*), selling used clothing, freight services, nursery seedling production or other income sources. By including proposed new crops and other income sources into the calculations, gross and net household incomes can be projected and the expected income per family member per day can be established to determine whether the household has the potential to achieve the goal or not.

This is the household "roadmap," which first provides information of what currently exists, the installed and potential capacity, and what can be implemented to increase incomes. It assists the household to develop a business vision that will increase income and improve living conditions for the household.

Once the household profile is obtained for the clients participating in the group technical assistance, the production technicians can define who will be registered as Activity client households (who can meet the income targets) and who will be Activity participants (who cannot meet the income targets with their existing resources and can/should access NGO or GOH programs). It should be noted that all households can and do participate in the training, technical assistance, production programs, etc. This provides a clearer view of the specific technical assistance and training needs (selection of training topics, technical materials) required by the group and the integration of each ACCESS to Markets component that is required to achieve results (and maintain the interest of the households). This profile is being completed for potential new household clients as this also provides an indication on their actual income level as they relate to poverty categories. The profile will also be completed for some USAID-ACCESO transferred clients, once all new client households have been recruited. Given the number of household clients and the need to update the profiles, it is not possible to perform for every single client household.

This methodology facilitates the grouping of the households (and technicians) with a view to uniformity in business operations, similar goals, and the need for consolidation for market linkages, negotiations, logistics, packing, economy of scale in transport, sales volumes, and planting areas. With larger planting

areas and production volumes as a group, the growers become more attractive for input, equipment and service suppliers, financial organizations and buyers.

From ACCESS to Markets' perspective, this provides an effective mechanism to coordinate and integrate technical assistance and training from activity components, whether it is production technology, marketing, postharvest, business skills, financing, natural resource management, or value addition.

To date, 6,162 household profiles have been obtained of which 5,727 had the potential to generate the required revenues to achieve the household income target of more than \$2.42/person/day (1,566 profiles in the current quarter). Standard procedures require all potential new households complete a profile with projected income potential to achieve the target before they can be registered as a client. During the quarter, it was agreed verbally with USAID that the indicator for a minimum of \$5,000 of annual income would be removed; this would allow additional families to be included as clients who could achieve the "per person per day" target, but not the annual household income target.

In all cases, attempts are made to identify opportunities to increase household incomes with additional activities particularly with processing, value-added, or businesses operated by other family members.

With the technical assistance based on management by results, the household takes charge of their business, can view and value the resources and opportunities that they have, and raise their goals and expectations. ACCESS to Markets can integrate the technical components based on household needs and expected results, obtain commitment from buyers, finance and other service providers, and facilitate support from local governments and other organizations working in the area.

7.2.2 Field Activities - Production

Technical assistance and training was provided in a wide range of crops, practices and technologies to provide new income generating opportunities, increased productivity and reduced risks. Other activities were also carried out to support and facilitate the production component in client household income generation. Examples of activities carried out during the quarter include:

- **Production practices:** soil preparation; contoured plowing; raised beds; soil conservation practices; liming; overhead irrigation design and use; drip irrigation installation, use and maintenance; seed/planting material classification; seedling production; plantlet production; planting densities; starter solutions; fertilization programs; fertilizer application in solution; identification, prevention and control of pests and diseases; use of plastic mulch; use of floating row covers; planting of live barriers; weed prevention and control; integrated crop management; stubble elimination; pruning; harvesting frequencies; diversification of basic grain and coffee growers into higher value horticultural crops; installation, use and maintenance of irrigation systems (conduction, filtration and in-plot); planting calendarization; compost production from coffee pulp; rain-fed corn planting systems; pasture production.
- **Coffee:** basic production practices, shade management; tissue pruning; coffee borer management; NRM management (selected activities carried out in conjunction with IHCAFE).
- **Irrigation districts, INVEST-H Optional Services:** continued with the installation of 14 systems covering 439 growers and 134 hectares. Preparation of documentation for INVEST-H.
- **Household income plans:** at the household level (*fichas*) - income calculations, potential income sources, income generation planning.

New production programs for Hortifruti (Walmart) with selected irrigation districts in Santa Bárbara were initiated in FY2015/2016 Q1 and Q2. Deliveries commenced in mid-June and already total \$10,800 from four districts. Crops include tomato, peppers, green beans, cassava, passion fruit and chayote.

- **Crop selection:** production costs and incomes; market opportunities; buyer contacts; logistics requirements and costs; grower grouping.
- **Field training days:** Ocotepeque: corn production; cattle management; tissue management in coffee; beetroot production; sweet potato production; drip irrigation system management; use and interpretation of soil analysis results. Copán: stabled cattle production; drip irrigation system management; sweet potato production; tomato production; soil preparation and conservation; corn productivity award event. Santa Bárbara: coffee diversification options; safe use of pesticides; drip irrigation system management.
- **Grower exchange visits:** on sweet potato production for export (Santa Bárbara); yellow corn production in (Santa Bárbara); irrigation systems in Comayagua from flood to drip (Santa Bárbara).
- **Students/Internships:** *Instituto Rigoberto Santos:* training of students in irrigation calculation and system design and installation; safe use and handling of pesticides (Ocotepeque). *UNA:* induction and training in basic production practices (Ocotepeque); organized plantain production plots for thesis research for an agronomy student (Santa Bárbara). *Instituto Juventud Hondureña:* training in and implementation of community-wide household chicken vaccinations (Ocotepeque). *Centro Basico Dr. Francisco Mayorga:* training in safe use and handling of pesticides (Santa Bárbara); *Escuela Agricola Pompilio Ortega:* training in safe use and handling of pesticides (Santa Bárbara).
- **Coordination:**
 - *Cooperativa Cafetalera PAOLT:* to determine grower technical assistance needs and client household recruitment (Santa Bárbara).
 - *SAG:* participation in SAG-organized meeting in Copán on climate change (with SERNA, ICF, IHCAFE, UMAs, Fundación Jicatuyo, and others).
 - *Municipality of La Labor, Ocotepeque:* meetings on irrigation system.
 - *Municipality of Santa Bárbara:* financial support for materials for an irrigation district.
 - *Mancomunidad Sure de Lempira:* to present ACCESS to Markets field activities.
 - *IHCAFE:* training provided to ACCESS to Markets field technicians by IHCAFE specialist in coffee tissue management (Ocotepeque).
 - *INVEST-H/Water harvesting:* field visits with INVEST-H representatives to all three departments to 64 potential sites for reservoir construction (36 in Santa Bárbara, 23 in Copán, 5 in Ocotepeque). Only one has been confirmed as meeting all of the requirements.
 - *Fundación CEPUDO:* preparation of project profiles for support to household clients with bee and goat production.
 - *INA:* meetings in Santa Bárbara to expand the cattle production activities; priority to be given to household clients in irrigation districts with pasture production.
 - *ICF:* coordination with production and NRM components for assessment of water sources for irrigation projects; reforestation of buffer zones; problem/conflict resolution; training support.
 - *Instituto Rigoberto Santos:* basic grain planting program for student training (in association with SAG-DICTA); training of students in irrigation calculation and system design and installation.
 - *CropLife:* with training in safe pesticide use and storage and container recycling.
 - *Zamorano:* coordination with field activities with the use of biological controls by Activity client households (Santa Bárbara); training of Activity technicians by Zamorano in the use of biological controls.
 - *SAG:* field tour with SAG representatives to see cattle fattening clients and assist with finance options.

- *Equipment/Input Providers*: technician training on irrigation equipment use provided by Del Campo; agrochemical properties by Duwest.
- *GIS*: meetings to coordinate activities with a new project financed/implemented by GIS on natural resource management (in conjunction with SAG).
- *FHIS/PODER*: field visit to coordinate storage options for the proposed coffee solar drying equipment which is supposed to be available to (260) selected ACCESS to Markets client households.
- *SENASA*: field visits to egg producers for certification.
- *Asociación de Productores de Santa Cruz de Yojoa/CARE/CARGIL*: production program development for yellow corn with market contracts and finance.

7.2.3 Field Activities - Postharvest

Technical assistance and training was carried out with growers, irrigation districts and with buyers. Examples of activities carried out during the quarter include:

- **Fresh produce**: covering a range of products and systems including harvest, grading, handling, transport and temperature management; harvest projections for passionfruit; oriental eggplant harvest maturity and evaluations; Thai okra harvest and quality specifications; waxing of cassava; sweet potato harvest projections and evaluations, washing, curing, grading and packing; use of recycled irrigation drip tape for the construction of low cost in-field grading and packing stations (rooves and tables) and garbage containers; training to members of irrigation districts in basic postharvest practices, personal hygiene and food handling.
- **Agrochemicals**: safe use and handling of agrochemicals; product application and coverage; agrochemical mixing methods; application equipment calibration; pH adjustments; construction of low-cost agrochemical mixing stations, residue filters, emergency showers, empty container collection structures, and stores. Expanded during the current quarter to include women under the nutrition component for household and personal safety.
- **Coffee**: preparation of samples for cupping quality; participation in coffee cupping event in COCAMOL, Ocatepeque (36 coffees, 90 percent Activity clients); recommendations for improving coffee roasting systems.
- **Warehouse receipts**: part of INVEST-H Optional Services activity “Local Resilience and Technical Capacity: Irrigation to Small Farmers”; training in the use of hermetic bags for use with grains (with SEAGRO and other Activity components); review of performance of the storage bags.
- **Pesticide containers**: implementation of systems and routes for collection of empty pesticide containers from Activity client households; carried out in association with CropLife and selected partner and input suppliers (e.g. Aldea Global, APROCEL, COAGRICAL, Capucas, ARUCO, Quimistan municipality, Syngenta); includes the construction of mini-collection centers, the design of collection routes and collection frequencies. Promotion of the pesticide container activity on a local TV station.
- **Nutrition**: postharvest technicians provided training to Nutrition clients in using recycled drip irrigation tape to make rooves for outside wash tanks and walls and doors for latrines.
- **Others**: development of product standards and production programs in conjunction with the marketing component.
- **Coordination**:
 - *Zamorano*: technical presentations given in annual international postharvest workshop.
 - *CropLife*: with safe pesticide training events; provision of protective glasses and gloves to Activity client households.
 - *CoolBot*: list of possible users of cold store technology (promoted under FTF-P4I project).

7.2.4 Field Activities - Animal Production

Animal production activities are implemented to provide support in expanding and increasing income sources to supplement grain, coffee or horticultural production activities. Dairy cattle production is the main area at the household level. Women's involvement is supported with production of tilapia, goat, eggs, and rabbits. Poultry production, particularly with broilers, is supported at the MSME level. The animal production specialist works in conjunction with the production, business skills, and nutrition components. Examples of activities carried out during the quarter include:

- **Cattle:** establishment, management systems and basic practices for stabled and semi-stabled operations; production of pasture and protein sources including *morera* (*Morus alba*, mulberry), ramie (*Boehmeria nivea*) and *madreado* (*Gliricidia*) for cattle feed, land preparation, planting material selection, planting distances, etc.; stable construction; feeding and nutrition of dairy cattle; preparation of balanced feeds; systems for deworming of dairy cattle; calf management; use of mineral salts and vitamins; parasite control; mastitis testing; management and dehorning of calves; application of medication; elaboration of silos using coffee pulp and pasture; elaboration of multi-nutritional blocks; preparation and use of "mountain micro-organisms"; reproductive diagnostics; preparation of financial analysis in dairy cattle production.
- **Goats:** feeding and nutrition; medication application.
- **Pigs:** pig fattening management; preparation of balanced feeds.
- **Tilapia:** basic practices, including population management.
- **Poultry:** general management on poultry production; management of new household chickens; illness identification and vaccination; community campaigns for household chicken vaccinations; registration/certification of poultry farms with SENASA.
- **Honey:** training in the general management of hives; queen management; honey production; honey harvesting; pest and disease natural control; use of good apiculture practices; management of *melipona* natural hives; introduction of new queens to improve genetics.
- **Grower group field visits** to stabled cattle production (Santa Bárbara).
- **Coordination:**
 - *Fondo Ganadero:* meetings to establish coordination and possible financing options, including field visits to observe client household livestock systems.
 - *Escuela Agrícola Pompilio Ortega:* review of sheep production, costs and productivity.
 - *Fundación CEPUDO:* coordination and meetings to establish a new sheep production project with Activity household clients, including the financial analysis.
 - *Hacienda Montecrito:* with outgrower cattle fattening activities with client households, including review of performance to date and expansion possibilities.
 - *SEMEX:* to obtain preferential prices for Activity clients and to provide joint training activities.
 - *Zamorano:* participation in cattle production workshop.
 - *SAG/DICTA:* joint training activities in bee handling and honey production.
 - *Vision Mundial:* with goat production training.

7.2.5 Field Activities - Processing and Value Added

MSMEs: rural MSMEs are supported to open markets and facilitate sales by ACCESS to Markets poor and extreme poor clients. Expanding their volumes, markets, capacities, productivity and competitiveness opens up opportunities to include outgrowers and suppliers from ACCESS to Markets household and household MSME clients. In addition to MSME new client identification and promotion of processing and value-added activities at the household level, technical assistance and training activities carried out during the quarter include:

- **Poultry production:** production/management systems for small scale operations; requirements to access credit; disinfection of chicken barns; barn size, location and construction recommendations; weight sampling methods in broiler operations; poultry vaccination; financial analyses; operation permits from UMAs prior to inscription in the *Plan Avícola Nacional (PAN)*; field visits with SENASA representatives to register egg-producers in the PAN.
- **Poultry processing:** improvements in processes for scalding, de-feathering and processing.
- **Bean:** systems for bean processing.
- **Labelling:** assistance in label designs for processed beans and tacos.
- **Vegetables:** processing of pickled vegetables.
- **Finance:** coordination with the business skills component to source financing for value-added MSMEs, with field visits to Activity clients with BanPais representatives.
- **Various processing:** preparation of barbeque sauces; plantain chips; taro chips; chorizo; plantain sweets; bakery (*semitas, pasteles*).
- **Dairy:** Good Manufacturing Practices in milk processing; determination of water and acidity levels in milk.
- **General:** work plan development; invoicing under the new DEI requirements; legal requirements to obtain sanitary licenses; technician training in cacao products (FHIA), coffee roasting (IHCAFE) and fruit marmalades (INFOP).

Household MSMEs: most of these MSME clients are family members (wives) of ACCESS to Markets household clients receiving assistance under the production component, where the value-added activities can generate additional income for the family. The majority of household MSMEs are owned and operated by women. Value-added business opportunities were promoted among household clients; with emphasis now being given to members of irrigation districts. New clients were identified and assessed for incorporation into the Activity. Technical assistance and training activities include:

- **Bakery:** production of bakery products (white bread, *semitas*, and *pasteles*); good manufacturing practices in bakery processing.
- **Chips:** business planning for small scale production of plantain, cassava, sweet potato, and taro chips.
- **Poultry:** small-scale broiler production (100 to 500 birds); weight sampling; slaughtering; marinades; hen coup construction; cost calculations and projections; investment costs; vaccinations; production of mountain microorganisms.
- **Diary:** product processing, including *pastel tres leches*, *dulce de leche*, *quesadilla*, cheese and cream products.
- **Honey:** workshop on production of sweet from honey products (in association with SAG/DICTA and Heifer International).
- **Others:** preparation of barbeque sauce, tomato sauce; chorizo; plantain sweets; frozen potato chips; pickled vegetables; frozen beans; sesame sweets; pineapple marmalade.
- **General:** cost calculations for various products; record keeping and accounts; invoicing under the new DEI requirements; links made between plantain microprocessors and production clients.
- **Coordination:**
 - *Municipality of La Encarnación, Ocotepeque:* meeting with municipal representatives and a women's group to finalize financial analyses of small scale chicken production project profiles.
 - *INFOP:* coordination in training events on soft cheese production.

7.2.6 Field Activities - Marketing

Marketing activities cover both national large-scale and local small-scale buyers, and ranged from establishing production programs with outgrowers to simple buyer/seller contact and sourcing. Examples of activities carried out during the quarter include:

- **Production and delivery programs:** covering a range of crops including tomato, peppers, cabbage, lettuce, carrot, radish, baby corn, passion fruit, beetroot, sweet potato, plantain, and others.
- **Large-scale buyers:** links made between passion fruit growers and ALPROSA to establish quality standards and delivery volumes; outgrower program expansion in Ocotepeque (and Intibucá) for beetroot for processing for export (HonduChip); with INALMA for plantain and taro production for processing; sweet potato production program for processing export (HonduChip); sweet potato production for export with INTERBAI; meetings and training with Supermercado Colonial to revise product standards and improve product reception flow; with El Polígono for a loofah production program; market visits with growers from Santa Bárbara to Hortifruti (Walmart) warehouse in San Pedro Sula.
- **Sales:** market contacts for buyers of chayote, tomato, sweet pepper, cucumber, and honey.
- **Coffee:** coordination meetings and field visits with a range of formal coffee buyers, including Honducafe, BonCafe, BECAMO, and a several *beneficios*.
- **World Food Programme (PMA):** various meetings to development a production program, possible suppliers and logistics for the school feeding program implemented by the WFP, including coordination with COPAFEL, CAEOL and the Municipality of El Nispero (in conjunction with production and business skills components).
- **FHIA/SIMPAH:** coordination and field visits to expand market price reporting system to cities in the ZOI; calculation of logistic and marketing costs to prepare farm-gate price reports.

Fresh and dried turmeric samples were prepared and distributed to potential buyers for assessment. This may be a potential product for small scale growers. Planting materials are being reproduced.

7.2.7 Field Activities - Business Skills & Finance

Under the business skills and finance component, clients, *cajas rurales*, and cooperatives received training and technical assistance. Women owned and operated MSMEs form a key part of the client activities. Examples of activities carried out during the quarter include:

- **Growers:** maintenance of log books and recordkeeping; sales data; production cost calculation and budget preparation (for various products including milk, plantain, corn); training in legal requirements including invoicing, RTNs, taxes.
- **Crop budgets:** updating of production costs with input, labor and transport prices; development of transport budgets for different markets (with CAEOL).
- **MSMEs:** requirements for legalization of groups and companies, obtaining RTNs, recordkeeping; collection of documents for company legalization; delivery and presentation of completed legalization documents; training in DEI requirements with the CAI and electronic receipts (including coordination with DEI móvil).
- **Legalization:** training to groups on legalization options and requirements; collection of documentation for company registration/legalization; formation of new groups of passion fruit growers and beekeepers. Field visits with UNITEC representatives to obtain legalization documents.
- **Irrigation districts:** preparation, review and/or implementation of irrigation district bylaws/regulations; calculation and implementation of monthly payments (a type of environmental services payment) for repairs, maintenance and the possible use as loan funds;

use of logbooks for production operations. Activities carried out in conjunction with production and NRM specialists.

- **Village banks (*cajas rurales*):** training in organization; record maintenance; savings; profit distribution; legalization requirements; board functions; installation of *agro-tiendas*.
- **Cooperatives:** training provided to various groups in “*cooperativismo*”, board functions, business planes, project profiles, etc.
- **Financial institutions:** loan options and programs with BanPais, Vision Fund, Financiera IDH, Cooperativa Pinalejo, Cooperativa Ocotepeque, and Hermandad de Honduras; field visits with BanPais.
- **Triangulation and/or input financing:** field visits with CADELGA/FINCA for input financing options (Santa Bárbara); with ASOPROSCY with yellow corn production under contract.
- **DEI:** organization of DEI *movil* meetings for ACCESS to Markets to clients to obtain RTNs (Santa Bárbara).
- **Coordination:**
 - *Mancomunidad Trinacional Fronteriza Rio Lempa:* with group legalization and training coordination.
 - *Central de Cajas UNIOSEN:* to assist in increasing rural village bank participation in Activity trainings.

Other activities included preparing financial summaries for household small business options, which are used to promote income diversification at the household level, especially for women members.

7.2.8 Field Activities – Natural Resource Management

Technical assistance and training in NRM activities were provided in a variety of areas during the quarter, including:

- **Irrigation districts:** watershed protection and conservation; development and implementation of protection plans; irrigation district organization including regulations, compliance with GAPs and the EMMP; environmental payments, included in the water rights and use fees; preparation of environmental monitoring and mitigation plans; environmental and mitigation plans developed for irrigation districts to be implemented with funds from INVEST-H Optional Services; visits to irrigation districts being installed for follow-up with EMMPs; planting recommendations for protection including bamboo, valeriana, *espada San Miguel*, and yucca.
- **Potable water:** coordination with nutrition and health component to identify communities with potable water issues to include in INVEST-H ACCESS to Water; visits to selected communities to determine status, problems, needs, etc.; training of potable water boards.
- **Coffee:** treatment of *aguas mieles* through the use of efficient mountain microorganisms to avoid water source contamination.
- **Hardwoods:** training to coffee growers on the benefits of introducing hardwoods into coffee plantations, including coordination with ICF for certification. Planting of hardwoods in pure stand and in perimeters, particularly with irrigation districts; coordination of donation of hardwood plants to Activity client households.
- **Nurseries:** technical assistance to grower groups in establishing tree nurseries for forestation activities, particularly in irrigation districts; technical assistance to MAPANCE, ICF-AMVAS, and Escuela Agricola Pompilio Ortega, in establishing forestry nurseries.

In Higuito, Trinidad, Santa Bárbara, assistance provided to the water board to re-calculate monthly household charges. These were increased from L.30 to L.50/month, with L.14 being used for environmental payments for micro-watershed protection.

- **Collaboration:**
 - *Viveros Los Llanos (Proyecto de Presidente Obama y el Papa Francisco)*: coordination for technical assistance in nursery construction, irrigation systems and plant production. They aim to produce more than 1 million (tree) plants for forestation in Copán.
 - *SERNA*: meetings with representatives in Santa Rosa de Copán to obtain information relating to legal and environmental requirements for the proposed irrigation systems based on the new system categories; field visits with SERNA and ICF representatives to three irrigation districts.
 - *Municipality of La Unión, Copán*: field visit with UMA technician to irrigation district water source on micro-watershed protection and environmental permits.
 - *Municipality of Ocotepeque*: meeting to coordinate joint activities with potable water systems.
 - *SERNA/DECA*: participation in meeting with INVEST-H and USAID to establish systems/procedures for approval of selected irrigation districts. Subject to an agreement between DECA and INVEST-H.
 - *CIAT/Zamorano/USAID*: participation by Activity specialists in a training event on the use of the new tool development “Agua para Riego” – AGRI).
 - *Instituto de Conservación Forestal (ICF)*: development of joint activities on water source protection for ACCESS to Markets irrigation districts; field visits from ICF representatives to proposed irrigation districts with water sources inside of buffer zones, including technical reports, required protection and conservation processes, and where appropriate, authorizations for use; presentation of growers with hardwood plantings for certification; provision of ICF hardwood certificates to Activity clients; coordination with the construction of a forestry nursery with a 500,000 plant capacity; ICF technicians participating as trainers in Activity events on certification processes and pruning management in hardwoods; training of Activity client households on obtaining non-commercial wood licenses, micro-watershed marking, and requirements for initiating a micro-watershed declaration. In addition, the Activity NRM specialist made presentations in an ICF-organized event on “Prevention and Control of Forest Fires” to ICF employees and members of the army in Ocotepeque.

7.2.9 Field Activities – Municipal Development / Policy

A wide range of activities carried out with municipalities, mancomunidades, MSMEs (including legalization of women groups), and others. Examples of activities carried out during the quarter include:

- **Company legalization:** during the quarter, collection of documents, presentation, and follow-up (with UNITEC) for 50 companies (including 14 water boards, 28 village banks). Completed new legal registrations for 16 businesses. The activity covers both ACCESS to Markets and INVEST-H/ACCESS to Production and Nutrition. Involves visits and meetings with the Ministry of Human Rights, Governorship and Decentralization; Ministry of Economic Development.
- **SEDIS:** attempts to obtain information on Activity clients registered in CENISS.
- **IICA:** coordination and information provided on the sanitary license registration processes for Activity clients.
- **Colegio de Abogados:** meetings to remove the expiration date of *papel sellado*, which adds costs to Activity clients with company legalization, etc.
- **Mancomunidades:**
 - HIGUITO, Copán: support for preparing local economic development plan for Dulce Nombre; surveys on production levels; including meetings.

- **Municipalities:**
 - Continued input on the Local Economic Development Plan with Dulce Nombre, Copán and Azacualpa, Santa Bárbara, including a workshop with community leaders to obtain information and surveys
 - Initial meeting with the municipality of Dulce Nombre de Copán to determine interest in developing a Local Economic Development Plan.

Indicator 2.2.1-4. Gross margin per hectare, animal, or cage of selected product

09/2015	Target: 46%	Achieved: Coffee: +30%; Corn: -10%, Milk: +117%
<i>Next data survey set for September 2016</i>		

The gross margin is the difference between the total value of smallholder production of the agricultural product and the cost of producing that item, divided by the total number of units in production (hectares of crops, number of animals for milk). Gross margin per hectare or per animal is a measure of net income for that farm/livestock/fisheries-use activity. The given target is notional as it was to be set based on baseline data. A request has been made to USAID for modification, which is currently under review. Data is collected in surveys carried out in August and September each year and reported annually. The next data collection for this indicator is scheduled for September 2016.

Indicator 2.2.1-5. Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions

2015/12	Target: 9,000	Achieved: 11,265 (125%)	Difference: +2,265
2016/03	Target: 11,800	Achieved: 12,213 (104%)	Difference: +413
Current Quarter		Achieved: 1,556	
2016/06	Target: 13,200	Achieved: 13,771 (104%)	Difference: +571

During the current quarter 1,566 new clients were added and eight clients removed due to lack of activities, death, or migration. To date 13,771 household clients are registered (Table 5). The number of household clients in each poverty category for the ACCESO-transferred clients is calculated based on the percentage distribution of the sample population at baseline. All new households are included as client households based on their profile and their production and income potential. These are classified as below the poverty line based on this profile. When all new clients have been recruited, the percentage of household clients in each income category will be calculated by the M&E team either by validating the profile form on registration or by surveying the new client population. This is expected to be carried out between October and December 2016 and will be used for the relevant calculations for FY2016/2017 onwards. Breakdown by category and department is provided in Tables 6 and 7.

Table 5. Number of clients assisted (Status: 2016/06)

Department	ACCESO Transferred	New Clients	Total
Copán	3,042	1,892	4,934
Ocotepeque	2,351	1,837	4,188
Santa Bárbara	2,651	1,998	4,649
Total	8,044	5,727	13,771

Table 6. Household client breakdown by category (Status: 2016/06)

Category	# ACCESO Transferred Households	% of All Client Households*	New Client Households**
Extreme Poverty	5,914	74%	5,727
Poverty	643	8%	
Non-poverty	1,487	18%	
Total Households	8,044		13,771
Off-Farm MSMEs	56		
Others***	1,442		

* Calculated based on % distribution from baseline survey (2015/06)

** New households to be classified by poverty category

*** Others include: Off-farm MSMEs, BDS providers, CBOs, Municipalities, buyers, AIN-C Groups, N&H beneficiaries

Table 7. Household client breakdown by department (Status: 2016/06)

Status	Category	Copán	Ocotepeque	Santa Bárbara	Sub-Total
ACCESO Transferred	Extreme Poverty	2,237	1,729	1,949	5,914
	Poverty	243	188	212	643
	Non-poverty	562	435	490	1,487
	Sub-Total Households	3,042	2,352	2,651	8,044
New Households*		1,892	1,837	1,998	5,727
Total Households		4,934	4,189	4,649	13,771
	Off-Farm MSMEs	19	19	18	56
	Others**	660	321	356	1,442

* New households to be classified by poverty category

** Others include: Off-farm MSMEs, BDS providers, CBOs, Municipalities, buyers, AIN-C Groups, N&H beneficiaries. Includes 105 "others" outside of the three departments.

Table 8. Client breakdown by type (Status: 2016/06)

Type	# Clients	% of All Clients
Household	13,771	90.2%
Off-Farm MSMEs	56	0.4%
BDS Providers	219	1.4%
AIN-C Group	123	0.8%
Community Based Association/Organization	11	0.1%
GOH	69	0.5%
Household Health & Nutrition	475	3.1%
Buyers	473	3.1%
Irrigation District	72	0.5%

Details were provided in Section 4.3 on the client selection criteria for transfer from USAID-ACCESO to ACCESS to Markets. New clients are being selected to join existing client groupings using the same criteria. Assessments are being carried out with each potential client household to determine production resources, production and income options and estimated income generation.

As of March 2016, ACCESS to Markets was working in 78 municipalities, 595 villages (*aldeas*) and 1,103 communities (*caseríos*). In the current quarter, the number of municipalities increased by one, the number of villages (*aldeas*) increased to 596, while the number of communities decreased slightly to 1,097 (Table 9). In order to receive routine and regular technical assistance and training, specific travel routes and group visits for each day have been developed for all agronomy technicians. As of March 2016 there were a total of 205 routes developed to provide agronomy technical services to 859 groups

of household clients. During the present quarter, new routes were established with the incorporation of new household clients, for a total of 210 routes to 1,080 groups. At present the majority of groups range from 10 to 12 households. Specialist technicians coordinate with the agronomy technicians to cover additional training needs.

Table 9. Number of Municipalities and Communities assisted (Status: 2016/06)

Department	# Municipalities	# Villages (<i>aldeas</i>)	# Communities (<i>caseríos</i>)
Copán	24	213	355
Ocatepeque	24	146	317
Santa Bárbara	31	237	425
Total	79	596	1,097

Indicator 2.2.1-6. Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

2015/09	Target: 5,000	Achieved: 12,670 (253%)	Difference: 7,670
<i>Next data survey set for September 2016</i>			

The indicator measures the area of land cultivated with improved technologies or management practices. Technologies are agricultural-related, land-based technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Technologies include those related to crop genetics, cultural practices, pest management, disease management, soil fertility and conservation, irrigation, water management, climate mitigation or adaptation, and land preparation.

For Year 1, end of harvest forms were used to determine the results to date. Data for this indicator was presented in the Annual Report, September 2015. A total of 12,670 hectares with one or more technologies were under improved technologies of management practices, against a target of 5,000 hectares. These included 11,025 hectares with technologies related to cultural practices, 7,240 hectares to soil fertility, and 7,450 hectares to disease management. Starting in Year 2, results for this indicator will be reported from data obtained from annual client household surveys to be carried out in August and September each year. The next data collection for this indicator is scheduled for September 2016.

Indicator 2.2.1-7. Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

09/2015	Target: 5,000	Achieved: 9,166 (183%)	Difference: 4,166
<i>Next data survey set for September 2016</i>			

The indicator measures the total number of direct beneficiary farmers, other primary sector producers, MSMEs, traders, etc. that applied improved technologies anywhere within the food system. Technologies include innovations in efficiency, value addition, postharvest management, marketing, sustainable land management, forest and water management, managerial practices, and input supply delivery. Technologies and practices counted are agriculture-related, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (including, but not limited to, carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture).

Technologies include those related to crop genetics, cultural practices, livestock management, aquaculture management, pest management, disease management, soil fertility and conservation, irrigation, water management, climate mitigation or adaptation, marketing and distribution, postharvest handling and storage, and value-added processing.

Data for this annual indicator was presented in the Annual Report, September 2015. A total of 9,166 farmers, processors and other actors in the agricultural supply chain were using one or more improved

technology/practice, against a target of 5,000. These included 8,086 clients with technologies related to cultural practices, 6,157 related to climate mitigation or adaptation, and 5,061 soil-related. For Year 1, end of harvest forms were used to determine the results. Starting in Year 2, results for this indicator will be reported from data obtained from annual client household surveys to be carried out in August and September each year. The next data collection for this indicator is scheduled for September 2016.

Indicator 2.2.1-8. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training

Total 2015/12	Target: 12,000	Achieved: 12,211 (102%)	Difference: +211
Total 2016/03	Target: 15,000	Achieved: 19,169 (128%)	Difference: +4,169
Quarter 2016/06	Target: 3,000	Achieved: 4,225 (141%)	Difference: +1,225
Total 2016/06	Target: 18,000	Achieved: 23,394 (130%)	Difference: +5,394

Data is collected from training forms recording the national identity number from each participant. The number of individuals is determined from the number of unique national identity numbers. The indicator tracks the individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills. Reports are provided quarterly. The indicator includes farmers, ranchers, fishers, and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, postharvest management, and linking to markets. It also includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers, and traders receiving training in application of new technologies, business management, linking to markets, and training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, feed, and fiber system and natural resource and water management.

As of March 2016, 19,169 individuals received agricultural sector productivity or food security training. An additional 4,225 individuals were registered in the current quarter as receiving training, for a total of 23,394 individuals, including 17,680 men and 5,714 women (24.4 percent women). Note: individuals receiving nutrition and health training are not included. Breakdown by department, sex, and technical component is given in Tables 10 and 11. Production accounts for the highest percentage (59 percent), followed by animal production (11 percent), and business skills (10 percent). Individuals may have received training in different technical areas and as a result the total number presented is higher than the 23,394 (Table 10).

Table 10. Summary of Individuals Trained by Department (Status: 2016/06)

Department	Accumulated 2016/03			Apr-16 to Jun-16			Total 2016/06		
	# Males	# Females	Total	# Males	# Females	Total	# Males	# Females	Total
Copán	4,120	945	5,065	976	554	1,530	5,096	1,499	6,595
Ocotepeque	5,823	1,876	7,699	611	421	1,032	6,434	2,297	8,731
Santa Bárbara	4,988	1,377	6,365	1,137	532	1,669	6,125	1,909	8,034
Others	30	10	40	-5	-1	-6	25	9	34
Total	14,961	4,208	19,169	2,719	1,506	4,225	17,680	5,714	23,394

Only individuals with unique National ID numbers are included

Table 11. Summary of Individuals Trained by Technical Component (Status: 2016/06)

Technical Component	2016/06		
	# Males	# Females	Total
Animal Production	2,782	923	3,705
Business Skills	2,501	920	3,421
Certifications/GAPs	1,237	296	1,533
Finance / Credit	38	1	39
Market Information / Marketing	432	110	542

Table 11. Summary of Individuals Trained by Technical Component (Status: 2016/06)

Technical Component	2016/06		
	# Males	# Females	Total
Natural Resource Management (NRM)	984	184	1,168
Postharvest	1,488	203	1,691
Processing	330	981	1,311
Production	16,126	4,043	20,169
Project	301	124	425
Renewable Energy	63	4	67
Total	26,244	7,788	34,032

Only individuals with National ID numbers are included (19,169). Individuals can receive trainings in more than one activity area

For reference purposes, up to March 2016 a total of 16,200 training events were carried out with 124,673 participants, including 106,634 male and 18,039 female (14.5 percent). During the current quarter a total of 5,427 training events were carried out with 51,114 participants, including 41,967 male and 9,147 female (17.9 percent). Training participants total 175,787 to date, with 148,601 male and 27,186 female (15.5 percent). Production training accounts for the highest percentage of participants (81 percent) followed by animal production (7 percent) and business skills (5 percent). Accumulated totals are given in Tables 12 and 13.

Table 12. Training Events and Participants by Technical Area (Status: 2016/06)

Technical Area	2016/06			
	Male	Female	Total	# Events
Animal Production	8,808	2,720	11,528	1,486
Business Skills	6,202	1,958	8,160	724
Certifications/BPAs	1,847	447	2,294	181
Market Information	597	127	724	79
Other	0	0	0	0
Policy	15	12	27	1
Postharvest	3,047	400	3,447	545
Processing	692	2,021	2,713	393
Production	124,165	18,846	143,011	17,886
Project	506	241	747	64
Renewable Energy	112	11	123	21
Natural Resource Management (NRM)	2,610	403	3,013	247
Total	148,601	27,186	175,787	21,627

Table 13. Training Participants by Department (Status: 2016/06)

Department	2016/06	
	Total	# Events
Copán	48,182	6,831
Ocotepeque	66,265	6,975
Santa Bárbara	61,153	7,809
Other	187	12
Total	175,787	21,627

Indicator 2.2.1-9. TA/extension visits by activity & partner technicians

Total 2015/09	Target: n/a	Achieved: 11,050
Total 2015/12	16,000	Achieved: 15,323
Total 2016/03	22,000	Achieved: 22,153
Quarter 2016/06	8,000	Achieved: 7,916
Total 2016/06	30,000	Achieved: 30,069

*n/a. Targets in original work plan were for TA participants as opposed to TA visits.
Targets given are from updated work plan.*

Data is recorded by all field technicians directly into the CIRIS M&E system, and reports are provided quarterly. As of March 2016 a total of 22,153 technical assistance visits were carried out. During the current quarter, 7,916 technical assistance visits were carried out for a total to date of 30,069 (against an updated target of 30,000). The majority of these were under the production component (75 percent), animal production (7 percent), and business skills (6 percent). Breakdown by technical area and department is provided in Tables 14 and 15.

Table 14. Technical Assistance Visits by Technical Area (Status: 2016/06)

Area	Accumulated 2016/03	Jan-16 to Mar-16	Total 2016/06	
	# TA visits	# TA visits	# TA Visits	% TA Visits
Animal Production	1,449	530	1,979	7%
Business Skills	959	278	1,237	6%
Certifications/BPAs	160	69	229	1%
Health & Nutrition	1,520	1,363	2,883	3%
Market Information	277	37	314	1%
Natural Resource Management	313	91	404	2%
Postharvest	644	51	695	2%
Processing	1,097	294	1,391	4%
Production	15,875	4,945	20,830	75%
Project	68	14	82	0%
Renewable Energy	17	8	25	0%
Total	22,153	7,916	30,069	100%

note: total is not the sum of the columns; one visit can have more than 1 technical component

Table 15. Technical Assistance Visits by Department (Status: 2016/06)

Department	Accumulated 2016/03	Jan-16 to Mar-16	Total 2016/06
	# TA visits	# TA visits	# TA Visits
Copán	6,640	2,979	9,619
Ocotepeque	7,390	2,654	10,044
Santa Bárbara	8,058	3,036	11,094
Other	65	85	150
Total	22,014	7,916	30,069

note: total is not the sum of the columns; one visit can have more than 1 technical component

For reference, 40,885 participants received technical assistance during the quarter, for a total of 195,936 to date. Accumulated data by technical component is provided in Table 16.

Table 16. Technical Assistance Participants by Technical Area (Status: 2016/06)

Area	# TA Participants	% TA Participants
Animal Production	13,168	6.7%
Business Skills	10,801	6.7%
Certifications/BPAs	2,138	1.1%
Health & Nutrition	5,263	2.7%
Market Information	1,209	0.6%

Table 16. Technical Assistance Participants by Technical Area (Status: 2016/06)

Area	# TA Participants	% TA Participants
Natural Resource Management (NRM)	3,726	1.9%
Postharvest	3,760	1.9%
Processing	7,910	4.0%
Production	147,115	75.1%
Project	709	0.4%
Renewable Energy	137	0.1%
Total	195,936	100.0%

Indicator 2.2.1-10. Technical materials produced or updated

Total 2015/12	Target: 12	Achieved: 15 (150%)	Difference: +3
Total 2016/03	Target: 22	Achieved: 23 (105%)	Difference: +1
Quarter 2016/06	Target: 10	Achieved: 14 (140%)	Difference: +4
Total 2016/06	Target: 32	Achieved: 37 (116%)	Difference: +5

A wide range of technical materials will be developed to use as part of the training activities directly with household clients and with technicians in NGOs, the private sector and the government. These include manuals, bulletins, Excel tools, presentations, surveys, and others. This is carried out on an ongoing basis. Reports are provided quarterly. This is a work plan indicator. During the quarter 14 technical materials were produced for an accumulated total of 37 to date. Details are provided in Table 17.

Table 17. Number of Technical Materials Produced by Component (Status: 2016/06)

Technical Area	Bulletin	Tool	Manual	Pres.	Total
Animal Production	1			1	2
Business Skills/Finance	5			1	6
Marketing			1	3	4
NRM				2	2
Policy				1	1
Postharvest				7	7
Production	1	5		9	15
Total	7	5	1	24	37

Additional indicators are to be included under this Sub-IR. In advance of their formal inclusion, and for reference, data has been collected for June 2016.

- Number of households that have successfully planted higher value crops: 1,450
- Number of hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation services as a result of USG assistance: 404 hectares
- Number of households with access to irrigation: 1,806 (including both drip and overhead)

The status of indicators, the indicator category, high level targets, and current status (where applicable) in the Year 2 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved, Purpose 01 Increased Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth, Output 1.1 Improved Agricultural Productivity** are provided in Table 18.

Table 18. Status June 2016 - Output 1.1 Improved Agricultural Productivity for ACCESS to Markets Work Plan, Year 2

Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Achieved Year 1 (2015/09)	Year 2: Indicator Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total	LOP	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Units	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS															
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved															
PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH															
Improved Agricultural Productivity (Output 1.1)															
2.2.1-4	Gross margin per hectare, animal or cage of selected product	YES	FTF 4.5 (16,17,18)	YES	see break-down				99%	99%	200%	n/a	n/a ¹	n/a	US\$/Hectare
2.2.1-5	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (13)	YES	9,814	9,000	10,500	12,000	15,000	15,000	18,000	12,213	1,558	13,771	Households (accumulated)
2.2.1-6	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (2)	YES	12,670				7,000	7,000	18,000	12,670	n/a ¹	12,670	Hectares
2.2.1-7	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	YES	FTF 4.5.2 (6)	YES	9,166				9,000	9,000	18,000	9,166	n/a ¹	9,166	Farmers
2.2.1-8	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (7)	NO	9,817	12,000	15,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	30,600	19,169	4,225	23,394	Individuals (accumulated)
2.2.1-9	TA/extension visits by activity & partner technicians	NO	NO	NO	11,050	30,000	60,000	90,000	112,000	112,000	440,000	22,014	7,916	30,069	On-farm TA visits (accumulated)
2.2.1-10	Technical materials produced or updated	NO	NO	NO	12	5	10	20	32	32	80	23	14	37	# Materials (accumulated)

¹ Reported annually in September

7.3 OUTPUT 1.2: MARKET DEMAND AND ACCESS INCREASED

CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED

CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved

PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH

Market Demand and Access Increased (Output 1.2)

Activities from selected tasks outlined in the Year 2 work plan for this output are provided in Sections 7.2.1 to 7.2.10.

Indicator 2.2.2-1. Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation

Results for this indicator will be reported from data obtained from annual client household surveys to be carried out in August and September each year started in Year 2. Data will be presented in September 2016 report.

Indicator 2.2.2-2. Number of MSMEs accessing new market opportunities

Total 2015/12	Target: 1,000	Achieved: 1,236 (124%)	Difference: +236
Total 2016/03	Target: 1,500	Achieved: 1,887 (126%)	Difference: +387
Quarter 2016/06	Target: 500	Achieved: 421 (130%)	Difference: -79
Total 2016/06	Target: 2,000	Achieved: 2,308 (115%)	Difference: +308

This indicator measures the number of MSMEs who gain access to new market opportunities as a result of ACCESS to Markets intervention. An MSME is only counted once under this indicator and is not counted for any subsequent market opportunities that it accesses during the same year with the same buyer. The establishment of new market opportunities and linkages between MSMEs and other actors in agricultural value chains is crucial to the development of sustainable income streams. New market opportunities are established when the project is able to facilitate an agreement (formal or informal) between an MSME and another agent in the value chain (buyer, processor, etc.). Results for this indicator are reported quarterly. As of March 2015, a total of 1,887 household clients accessed new market opportunities; an additional 421 were added in the current quarter, for an accumulated total of 2,308 (Tables 19 and 20).

Table 19. Number of Clients Accessing New Market Opportunities (Status 2016/06)

Period	Copán	Ocatepeque	Santa Bárbara	Total
Accumulated 2016/03	613	895	379	1,887
Quarter 2016/06	209	144	68	421
Total	822	1,039	447	2,308

Table 20. Number of Clients Accessing New Market Opportunities by type client (Status 2016/06)

Period	Household-Production	Household-MSMEs	MSMEs	Total
Accumulated 2016/03	1,826	15	46	1,887
Quarter 2016/06	391	10	20	421
Total	2,217	25	66	2,308

Indicator 2.2.2-3. Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products

Total 2015/12	Target: 400	Achieved: 772 (193%)	Difference: +372
Total 2016/03	Target: 600	Achieved: 1,090 (182%)	Difference: +490
Quarter 2016/06	Target: 200	Achieved: 563 (282%)	Difference: +363
Total 2016/06	Target: 800	Achieved: 1,653 (207%)	Difference: +853

This indicator measures the number of MSMEs who have been verified to meet market standard as a result of ACCESS to Markets intervention. Market standards refer to a set of precisely defined requirements of a product for a particular buyer or industry in either the local or international markets. This includes both private and international standards. MSMEs are reported as having achieved a particular standard once it enters the market and a sale is made. The MSMEs have to implement practices that could include sorting and packing fresh, unprocessed agricultural products into the appropriate maturity, sizes, shape, and color; plus other requirements such as sanitary registrations, environmental, business licenses, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) program, good agricultural practices, pesticide handling and use, and product traceability systems. Results for this indicator are reported quarterly, based on grower/buyer linkages.

As of March 2016, a total of 1,090 MSMEs had been verified to meet market standards. During the quarter, and additional 563 were included for a total to date of 1,653 (Table 21). ACCESS to Markets is working with 374 buyers who require market standards, including 155 retail outlets, 110 intermediaries, 41 wholesalers and 10 supermarkets.

Table 21. Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet standards for their products by department (Status: 2016/06)

Department	# Clients Delivering 2016/03	Current Quarter 2016/06	# Clients Delivering 2016/06
Copán	578	217	795
Ocotepeque	413	178	591
Santa Bárbara	99	168	267
Grand Total	1,090	563	1,653

Indicator 2.2.2-4. Number of MSMEs that have entered into a contract agreement

Total 2015/12	Target: 400	Achieved: 694 (174%)	Difference: +294
Total 2016/03	Target: 600	Achieved: 1,519 (253%)	Difference: +919
Quarter 2016/06	Target: 200	Achieved: 681 (340%)	Difference: +481
Total 2016/06	Target: 800	Achieved: 2,200 (275%)	Difference: +1,400

This indicator measures the number of MSMEs that have entered into a written contract, verbal agreement, letter of intent to purchase or formal grower registration with a buyer. Agreements help formalize business relationships based on mutual trust and can be expanded over time. MSMEs have the incentive to supply the agreed upon amount of commodities to a known buyer, and buyers have the incentive to continue to purchase commodities from a trusted supplier. Results for this indicator are collected through End of Harvest forms conducted after each major harvest.

As of March 2016, a total of 1,519 MSMEs has been verified to have entered into a contract agreement. During the quarter an additional 681 were included for a total to date of 2,200 (Table 22).

Table 22. Number of MSMEs that have entered into a contract agreement by department (Status: 2016/06)

Department	# Clients Delivering 2016/03	Current Quarter 2016/06	# Clients Delivering 2016/06
Copán	613	209	822
Ocatepeque	632	307	939
Santa Bárbara	274	165	439
Grand Total	1,519	681	2,200

Indicator 2.2.2-5. Number of MSMEs, including farmers, providing business development services from USG assisted sources

Total 2015/12	Target: 70	Achieved: 93 (133%)	Difference: +23
Total 2016/03	Target: 80	Achieved: 110 (138%)	Difference: +30
Quarter 2016/06	Target: 15	Achieved: 4 (175%)	Difference: -11
Total 2016/06	Target: 95	Achieved: 110 (116%)	Difference: +15

This indicator tracks the number of MSMEs providing business development sources from activity-assisted sources: micro (1-10) small (11-50) and medium (51-100) enterprises (parenthesis = number of employees). Services may include, among other things, business planning, procurement, technical support in production techniques, production services, quality control, marketing, micro-enterprise loans, etc. Examples of enterprise-focused services include: market access, input supply, technology and product development; training and technical assistance; finance, infrastructure, and policy/advocacy. MSMEs are counted once even if multiple services are provided. Results for this indicator are reported quarterly, based on the services provided and client registration.

As of March 2016, 110 MSMEs were providing business development services to clients. During the quarter and additional 4 MSMEs were added, for a total of 114. The majority of these BDS providers are irrigation districts, and also include service providers related to land preparation, artificial insemination, plantlet production, input sales, trading, and training.

Indicator 2.2.2-6. Intermediate brokers incorporated as Activity clients

Total 2015/12	Target: 60	Achieved: 273 (455%)	Difference: +213
Total 2016/03	Target: 70	Achieved: 322 (460%)	Difference: +252
Quarter 2016/06	Target: 30	Achieved: 148 (493%)	Difference: +118
Total 2016/06	Target: 100	Achieved: 470 (470%)	Difference: +370

This indicator tracks the number of brokers incorporated as clients and purchasing directly from clients. It is a work plan indicator and is reported quarterly, based on client registration and purchases.

As of March 2016, a total of 322 brokers were registered as clients and purchasing from clients. During the current quarter an additional 148 brokers were registered for a total of 470. These include 121 intermediaries, 52 wholesalers, 18 exporters, 9 supermarkets and 232 retailers. The target is significantly overachieved due to the incorporation of the local retailers. This is due to the strategy of starting the Activity clients (which are all very small-scale) with local markets which require small volumes, mixed products and are closer to the production zones.

Indicator 2.2.2-7. Extension services provided by *mancomunidades*, NGOs, and private sector

This is a work plan indicator and is reported quarterly. Activities related to embedded extension services initially focused on development the ACCESS to Markets grants manual, meetings with *mancomunidades* and municipalities, selected NGOs and private sector companies to present ACCESS to Markets activities and to determine interest and needs for collaboration. This was followed by two requests for proposals from *mancomunidades* and from the private sector.

As reported in September 2015, of 13 *mancomunidades* who expressed initial interest, eight submitted proposals. After providing feedback and clarifications, seven withdrew their applications. The main reason for the withdrawal was the lack of resources to invest in this activity given their current economic situation. Specifically they were unable to commit to the sustainability required through investments in technicians on their payroll. Negotiations were initiated with the remaining *mancomunidad*, but after clarifications they withdrew, again because of the lack of financial capacity. Their past interventions with similar donor projects have included additional funds for administrative costs, and more lenient legal requirements with regards to employee labor status. They subsequently withdrew the application.

For the private sector, 29 companies were provided the RFP, seven submitted and clarifications were requested. The top three were selected and negotiations were initiated in the previous quarter. These were two coffee companies and one NGO, covering cost sharing for seven production technicians and two health and nutrition technicians.

Quarter 2016/03:

Two partner funds were submitted and approved to increase ACCESS to Markets technical presence in Ocotepeque and Copán. One of these partnerships is with Centro de Estudios y Solidaridad con América Latina (CESAL), based in Ocotepeque. CESAL is a Spanish-funded NGO with longstanding presence in Western Honduras. Previous coordinated efforts with Fintrac under USAID-ACCESO with proven results make this a valuable partner for ACCESS to Markets. Under this award, CESAL will hire two production technicians to cover Ocotepeque communities under ACCESS to Markets technical guidance and supervision. The other partnership is with Honduran Quality Coffee (HQC), a locally established coffee quality certifier in Santa Rosa de Copán. Originally funded and created by Beneficio Santa Rosa, a coffee exporter, HQC is a strategic partner for training, capacity building, and commercialization efforts of project coffee growers in Copán. This partner will hire one production technician to cover Copán communities under ACCESS to Markets technical guidance and supervision. Administrative activities and approvals for these partner funds were finalized during the current quarter and technicians will be hired, trained and field in the next quarter

During the previous quarter the one company withdrew from the process, which included four production and two nutrition technicians. The reasons given were high cost and provision of services to households who were not supplying coffee (commercial buyer/seller activities continue with the commercial arm of this organization).

Update Quarter 2016/03:

CESAL withdrew from the process due to the level of cost sharing. During the quarter new due diligence requirements for partnerships were issued by USAID. The HQC partnership was placed on hold. Due diligence documents were sent for USAID approval during the current quarter.

During the previous quarter, additional field visits and meetings were organized throughout the three departments to continue to promote this activity. A second expression of interest was developed resulting in three proposals, including one *mancomunidad* in Santa Bárbara. Administrative activities and approvals for these partner funds were carried out during the current quarter. One, with MUNSABAR,

was developed, submitted and approved during the current quarter. One production and one nutrition technicians were hired and began work in Santa Bárbara. A second one was developed, prepared and submitted for COHONDUCAFE for two production technicians. The due diligence documentation is awaiting approval before the agreement can be finalized and technicians can be hired. Documents are being prepared for COCAFAL, Cooperativa Cafetalera Fraternidad Ecológica Limitada (CAFEL), and the Escuela Agrícola Pompilio Ortega for four production technicians. These will be submitted for approval in the upcoming quarter.

The life of project target for this activity is 15 partnerships, with 10 to have been completed by March 2016. If all in process go through and are implemented, there will be six agreements with seven production technicians and two nutrition technicians. At least an additional eight production technicians are needed to obtain a suitable client household to technician ratio. The partnership route will not provide these additional technicians. During the next quarter, budgets will be reviewed to establish the possibility of contracting addition technicians under existing sub-contracts.

Indicator 2.2.2-8. Farm-gate price SMS reporting system

An agreement was made with SIMPAH to receive market price reports that were used in ACCESS to Markets activities and shared where necessary with ACCESS to Markets clients. During the quarter activities were initiated to prepare market price reporting systems in new cities (San Rosa de Copán, La Entrada, Santa Bárbara, and Ocotepeque). Visits were coordinated for SIMPAH representatives to buyers in these cities. SIMPAH will evaluate market potential and reporting frequencies and then contract personal as required. During the quarter, initial analyses have been carried out with SIMPAH to determine the logistics, handling, and marketing costs from all three ACCESO to Markets departments, to calculate farm gate prices for selected crops. SIMPAH has USDA funds to support this activity, including distribution by SMS.

The indicators, the indicator category, high level targets and the current status (where applicable) in the Year 2 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved, Purpose 01 Increased Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth, Output 1.2 Market Demand and Access Increased** are provided in Table 23.

Table 23. Status June 2016 - Output 1.2 Market Demand and Access Increased for ACCESS to Markets Work Plan, Year 2

Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS Indicator	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Achieved Year 1 (2015/09)	Year 2: Indicator Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total FY15/16	LOP 2019/12	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Units	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS															
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED															
PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.2 Market Demand and Access Increased															
Improved Access to Markets (Output 1.2)															
2.2.2-1	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation	YES	FTF 4.5.2 (23)	YES	n/a				\$8.00	\$8.00	\$70.00	n/a	n/a ¹	n/a	US\$ million
2.2.2-2	Number of MSMEs accessing new market opportunities	YES	CUSTOM	YES	537	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	10,000	1,887	421	2,308	Linkages (accumulated)
2.2.2-3	Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products	NO	CUSTOM	YES	246	200	400	600	800	800	3,000	1,090	563	1,653	MSMEs (accumulated)
2.2.2-4	Number of MSMEs that have entered into a contract agreement	YES	CUSTOM	YES	316	200	400	600	800	800	3,000	1,519	681	2,200	MSMEs (accumulated)
2.2.2-5	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, providing business development services to clients of USG assisted sources	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (37)	YES	58	20	30	45	75	75	200	110	4	114	MSMEs (accumulated)
2.2.2-6	Intermediate brokers incorporated as Activity clients	NO	NO	NO	244	20	30	60	90	90	240	322	148	470	Brokers (accumulated)
2.2.2-7	Mancomunidades, NGOs and private sector companies providing extension services	NO	NO	NO	n/a	5	10	10	10	10	15	0	1	1	Technicians (accumulated)
2.2.2-8	Farm-gate price SMS reporting system	NO	NO	NO	n/a					0	1	0	0	0	System operating

¹ Reported annually in September

7.4 OUTPUT 1.3: INCREASED INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED

CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved

PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH

Increased investment in agriculture and employment opportunities (Output 1.3)

Activities from selected tasks outlined in the Year 2 work plan for this output are provided in Sections 7.2.1 to 7.2.10.

Indicator 2.2.2-9. Value of new private and public investment facilitated by FTF assistance

Total 2015/12	Target: \$1.80 million	Achieved: \$2,353,041	Difference: +\$553,041
Total 2016/03	Target: \$2.60 million	Achieved: \$5,188,784	Difference: +\$2,588,784
Quarter 2016/06	Target: \$0.4 million	Achieved: \$1,269,652	Difference: +\$869,652
Total 2016/06	Target: \$3.93 million	Achieved: \$6,458,435	Difference: +\$2,528,435

This indicator tracks the investment made by the private sector in fixed assets. Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources (including growers, households and MSMEs investments in fixed assets) intended to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), to improve water or land management, etc. The food chain includes both upstream and downstream investments. The indicator only includes capital investments. It does not include operating capital. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as animals for traction, storage bins, and machinery. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment, etc. for postharvest transformation/processing of agricultural products as well as the transport of agricultural products to markets. The private sector includes any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit formal company. A CBO or NGO resources may be included if they engage in or invest in for-profit agricultural activity. Based on the definition of this indicator public sector investments are not included (these are reported separately to USAID on a quarterly basis). Results for this indicator are reported quarterly, based on investments made by household clients and others in fixed assets.

As of March 2015, 5,073 individual investments in fixed assets had been made totaling \$5,188,784, including \$4,195,136 by activity clients and \$993,648 from others as part of joint investments. During the current quarter 1,308 individual investments were registered, totaling \$1,269,652, including \$1,042,930 from activity clients and \$226,722 from others. Investments in fixed assets to date total \$6,458,435, including \$5,238,065 by clients and \$1,220,369 by others. To date, 8.8 percent of the value and 14.6 percent of the number client of investments have been made by women. No activity funds were used. Breakdowns by department, sex, and technical component are provided in Tables 24 to 26.

Table 24. Summary of Investments by Department (Status: 2016/06)

Period	Copán		Ocotepeque		Santa Bárbara		Other		Total \$	Total #
	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#		
Accumulated 2016/03	2,379,796	2,581	1,490,027	1,366	1,285,920	1,123	33,041	3	5,188,783	5,073
Quarter 2016/06	610,454	673	229,140	154	459,377	483	-29,318	-2	1,269,652	1,308
Total	2,990,250	3,254	1,719,167	1,520	1,745,297	1,606	3,723	1	6,458,435	6,381

Table 25. Summary of Investments by Sex (Status: 2016/06)

Period	Female		Male		Total \$	Total #
	\$	#	\$	#		
Accumulated 2016/03	425,204	755	4,763,579	4,318	5,188,783	5,073
Quarter 2016/06	145,505	176	1,124,147	1,132	1,269,652	1,308
Total	570,709	931	5,887,726	5,450	6,458,435	6,381

Table 26. Summary of Investments by Activity Area (Status: 2016/06)

Area	Accumulated to 2016/06			Total	
	Client \$	Others \$	Project \$	\$	#
Animal Production	1,077,030	101,203		1,178,233	816
BPAs / BPMs	35,418	495		35,913	235
Health & Nutrition	513,813	143,384		657,197	500
Household Equipment	9,200	0		9,200	24
Natural Resource Mngt	3,680	5,086		8,766	42
Postharvest	179,020	7,815		186,835	47
Processing	268,827	36,887		305,713	133
Production	3,103,307	796,971		3,900,278	4,157
Public Goods and Services	24,673	59,152		83,825	34
Renewable Energy	23,098	69,377		92,475	393
Total	5,238,065	1,220,369		6,458,435	6,381

Indicator 2.2.2-10. Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance

Total 2015/12	Target: 15	Achieved: 16 (107%)	Difference: +1
Total 2016/03	Target: 17	Achieved: 27 (159%)	Difference: +10
Quarter 2016/06	Target: 2	Achieved: 1 (0%)	Difference: -1
Total 2016/06	Target: 20	Achieved: 28 (135%)	Difference: +8

This indicator tracks the number of public-private partnerships formed and implemented. They can include activities related to both agricultural or nutrition. Private partnerships can be long or short in duration. Partnerships with multiple partners are only counted once. A public-private alliance (partnership) is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity. For-profit enterprises and NGOs are considered private.

Results for this indicator are reported quarterly based on the alliance agreements signed. As of March 2016, 27 alliance agreements had been signed. One was signed during the current quarter as a Partner Fund with MUNASBAR to provide two technicians working under ACCESS to Markets (Table 27).

Table 27. Public-private sector partnerships formed (2016/04 to 2016/06)

Organization/Company	Department	Service	Category
MUNASBAR	Santa Bárbara	<i>Mancomunidad</i>	Technical assistance in production and nutrition

Indicator 2.2.2-11. Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance

Total 2015/12	Target: 0	Achieved: 5	Difference: +5
Total 2016/03	Target: 1	Achieved: 5	Difference: +5
Quarter 2016/06	Target: 1	Achieved: 0	Difference: -
Total 2016/06	Target: 1	Achieved: 5	Difference: +5

This indicator tracks the number of agriculture- and nutrition-enabling environment policies in the areas of institutional architecture, enabling environment for private sector investment, trade, inputs, land and natural resource management, and nutrition.

1. Underwent analysis (review of existing policy and/or proposal of new policy).
2. Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy. This could also include proposed repeal of an existing policy.
3. Were newly drafted or revised.
4. Received official approval (legislation/decreed) of the new, revised, or repealed policy by the relevant authority (legislative or executive body).
5. Were fully and effectively implemented by the relevant authority (this includes USG support to implementing the effective repeal of a policy).

Policies can include laws, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures, or institutional arrangements. “Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change” will count the total number of policies that completed any process/step, regardless of the number of processes/steps each policy completed during the reporting year. Results for this indicator are reported quarterly based on the policy support provided.

As of December 2015, four policy activities (out of five) had passed through one or more processes. In the current quarter no activities were moved an additional stage. The total to date remains at 5 (Table 28).

Table 28. Enabling environment policies supported

Partner/Beneficiary	Policy	Status (1-5) 2015/06	Status (1-5) 2015/12	Status (1-5) 2016/03
Consejo Higuito	Manual for the performance evaluation of member municipalities	1	3	3
SERNA / Mancomunidades / Clients	Analysis of payment schedules to standardize the payment tariffs for permissions and environmental status	1	2	2
USAP / SDE	Inter-institutional agreement for legal assistance to activity MSMEs	4	4	4
SERNA / Mancomunidades / Clients	Development of regulations for issuing environmental records by the UMAs	1	2	2
MUNASBAR / ACCESS to Markets	Support for the development of the <i>mancomunidad</i> Environmental Operational Plan	1	1	1
MAVAQUI / ACCESS to Markets	Reviewing Tax Plan specifically relating to municipal tax collection (<i>castastral</i>)		3	3

1. Analysis 2. Stakeholder consultation/public debate 3. Drafting or revision
4. Approval (legislative or regulatory) 5. Full and effective implementation

Activities carried out under this component rely on the buy-in and performance of others. For the local economic development plans the speed of implementation has been slow on the part of the municipalities due to delays, lack of funds, lack of personnel, lack of trained staff, and priorities for other

activities (which usually have budget support). Significant amounts of time are used in company registration (SDE) and poultry operation registration (SAG/SERNA).

Indicator 2.2.2-12. Number of jobs attributed to Feed the Future implementation

09/2015	Target: 300	Achieved: n/a	Difference:
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Jobs are all types of employment opportunities created during the reporting year in agriculture- or rural-related enterprises. This includes hired (immediately paid) on-farm employment, self-employment (grower) and family employment (with payment being received when crops are sold). This indicator measures how many laborers were used by farming households, farmers, and family labor. Because of the nature of temporal farm labor, this indicator will not be restricted to jobs that last greater than one month as per FTF guidance. Results for this indicator will be reported from data obtained from annual client household surveys to be carried out in August and September each year starting in Year 2. The given target remains notional and is in the process of modification and USAID approval based on the baseline survey report data.

Indicator 2.2.2-13. Municipal economic development planning

Total 2015/12	Target: 2	Achieved: 2 (100%)	Difference: 0
Total 2016/03	Target: 3	Achieved: 2 (67%)	Difference: -1
Quarter 2016/06	Target: 1	Achieved: 0	Difference: -1
Total 2016/06	Target: 3	Achieved: 2 (67%)	Difference: -1

This is a work plan indicator and tracks the number of municipalities provided support in economic development planning. As of September 2015, three municipalities were receiving direct support on economic development planning: La Union and Dulce Nombre de Copán, Copán; and Azacualpa, Santa Bárbara. During the previous quarter support to La Union was stopped due to lack of interest. Discussions with other municipalities were initiated during the current quarter, including Sinuapa, Ocotepeque, but without the availability of specific funds to support any activities, interest if any, is limited.

The indicator, indicator category, high level targets, and the current status (where applicable) in the Year 2 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved, Purpose 01 Increased Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth, Output 1.3 Increased Investment in Agriculture & Employment Opportunities** are provided in Table 29.

Table 29. Status June 2016 - Output 1.3 Increased Investment in Agriculture & Employment Opportunities for ACCESS to Markets Work Plan, Year 2

Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS Indicator	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Achieved Year 1 (2015/09)	Year 2: Indicator Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total	LOP	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Units	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							FY15/16
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS															
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED															
PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.2 Market Demand and Access Increased															
Increased Investment in Agriculture & Employment Opportunities (Output 1.3)															
2.2.2-9	Value of new private and public investment facilitated by FTF assistance	NO	CUSTOM	YES	\$ 1.342	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.15	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$30.00	\$5.189	\$1.270	\$6.458	US\$ Million (accumulated)
2.2.2-10	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance	YES	FTF 4.5.2 (12)	YES	6	5	7	10	15	15	30	27	1	28	PPPs (accumulated)
2.2.2-11	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: 1. Analysis 2. Stakeholder consultation/public debate 3. Drafting or revision 4. Approval (legislative or regulatory) 5. Full and effective implementation	NO	FTF 4.5.1 (24)	YES	4	0	1	2	3	3	10	5	0	5	Policies (accumulated)
2.2.2-12	Number of jobs attributed to FTF implementation	YES	CUSTOM	YES	n/a				1,000	1,000	5,000	n/a	n/a ¹	n/a	FTEs
2.2.2-13	Municipal economic development planning	NO	NO	NO	3		1	1	1	3	10	2	0	2	Plans

¹ Reported annually in September

7.5 OUTPUT 1.4: ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES IMPROVED

CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED

CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved

PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH

Access to financial services improved (Output 1.4)

Activities from selected tasks outlined in the Year 2 work plan for this output are provided in Sections 7.2.1 to 7.2.10.

Indicator 2.2.2-14. Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans

Total 2015/12	Target: \$450,000	Achieved: \$1,956,407 (435%)	Difference: +\$1,506,407
Total 2016/03	Target: \$950,000	Achieved: \$3,220,257 (339%)	Difference: +\$2,270,257
Quarter 2016/06	Target: \$550,000	Achieved: \$919,625 (167%)	Difference: +\$369,625
Total 2016/06	Target: \$1.5 million	Achieved: \$4,139,881 (276%)	Difference: +\$2,639,881

This indicator sums cash loans made (i.e. disbursed) to direct beneficiary producers, input suppliers, transporters, processors, and loans to other MSMEs in rural areas that are in a targeted agricultural value chain as a result of USG assistance. The indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not loans merely made (e.g. in process, but not yet available to the recipient). The loans can be made by any size financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and includes any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO. The FTF indicator only counts cash loans and does not include in-kind loans. It also only counts loans made by financial institutions, and not informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered as a financial institutions. ACCESS to Markets also reports the loans made to activity clients by rural village banks, input suppliers, buyers and other non-formal banks providers. Results for this indicator are reported quarterly, based on reported loans obtained by activity clients.

As of March 2016 a total of \$3,220,257 in 1,552 loans were obtained by 1,296 ACCESS to Markets clients. During the current quarter a total of \$919,625 in 479 loans were obtained by 370 ACCESS to Markets clients, for an accumulated total to date of \$4,139,881 in 2,031 loans by 1,666 clients. Average loan size is \$2,038, ranging from \$23 to \$95,455. 39 percent of the loans are less than \$500, and 61 percent less than \$1,000. 47 percent of the loan value (\$1,941,652) and 43 percent of the loan number (874) were from formal sources. Calendarized production programs with collection centers and input suppliers made up the majority of these loans. Selected data is presented in Tables 30 to 31.

Table 30. Loans by Lender Type (Formal & Informal) (Status: 2016/06)

Period	Formal		Informal		Total		% Formal	
	US\$	# Loans	US\$	# Loans	US\$	# Loans	US\$	# Loans
Accumulated 2016/03	1,422,328	644	1,797,929	908	3,220,257	1,552	44.2%	41.5%
Quarter 2016/06	519,324	230	400,300	249	919,625	479	56.5%	48.0%
Total	1,941,652	874	2,198,230	1,157	4,139,882	2,031	46.9%	43.0%

Table 31. Loans by Lender Category (Status: 2016/06)

Provider	\$	# Providers
Associations/Foundations	169,045	6
Banks	1,008,038	7
Community Banks (Cajas Rurales)	349,810	49
Domestic Buyers	715,433	14
Cooperatives	536,144	11
Exporters	117,055	4
NGOs	35,756	2
Financial NGOs	506,405	9
Money Lenders	31,182	4
Input suppliers	654,005	9
Government Projects	17,010	3
Total	4,139,881	118

Table 32. Value, Number and Clients - Agricultural and Rural Loans by Department and Sex (Status: 2016/06)

Quarter	Copán			Ocotepeque			Santa Bárbara			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Value (\$)	57,305	1,391,669	1,448,974	109,091	1,348,069	1,457,160	50,630	1,183,117	1,233,747	217,026	3,922,855	4,139,881
Value (%)	4.0%	96.0%		7.5%	92.5%		4.1%	95.9%		5.2%	94.8%	
Number of Loans	51	558	609	109	747	856	44	522	566	204	1,827	2,031
Number of Loans (%)	8.4%	91.6%		12.7%	87.3%		7.8%	92.2%		10.0%	90.0%	
Number of Clients	44	484	528	90	600	690	34	414	448	168	1,498	1,666
Number of Clients (%)	8.3%	91.7%		13.0%	87.0%		7.6%	92.4%		10.1%	89.9%	

Indicator 2.2.2-15. Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans

Total 2015/12	Target: 450	Achieved: 860 (191%)	Difference: +410
Total 2016/03	Target: 950	Achieved: 1,296 (136%)	Difference: +346
Quarter 2016/06	Target: 200	Achieved: 370 (185%)	Difference: +170
Total 2016/06	Target: 1,150	Achieved: 1,666 (145%)	Difference: +516

This indicator tracks the number of MSMEs accessing loans, where MSMEs are: micro (1-10 employees), small, (11-50), and medium (51-100). Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent workers during the previous month. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers are classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months. If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise. To be counted an MSME must have received ACCESS to Markets assistance that resulted in a loan from any financial institution, formal or informal, including MFIs, commercial banks, or informal lenders, as well as from in-kind lenders of equipment (e.g. tractor, plow) or other agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizer or seeds), or transport, with repayment in cash or in kind. USG assistance may include partial loan guarantee programs or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan. MSMEs are reported only once per reporting year, even if multiple loans are accessed. Results for this indicator are reported quarterly, based on reported loans obtained by Activity clients.

As of March 2016, a total of 1,296 MSMEs were assisted in obtained loans. During the current quarter an additional 370 were assisted, for an accumulated total of 1,666 MSMEs. Of these, 168 of the MSMEs were women (10.1 percent). Data by department and sex is provided in Tables 33-34.

Table 33. MSMEs with Loans by Department (Status: 2016/06)

Department	Copán		Ocotepeque		Santa Bárbara		Total	
	# MSMEs	Value (\$)	# MSMEs	Value (\$)	# MSMEs	Value (\$)	# MSMEs	Value (\$)
Accumulated 2016/03	291	902,203	620	1,341,046	385	977,077	1,296	3,220,257
Quarter 2016/06	237	546,771	70	116,114	63	256,740	370	919,625
Total	528	1,448,974	690	1,457,160	448	1,233,747	1,666	4,139,881

Table 34. MSMEs with Loans by Sex (Status: 2016/03)

Type	Male		Female		Total	
	# MSMEs	Value (\$)	# MSMEs	Value (\$)	# MSMEs	Value (\$)
Accumulated 2016/03	1,168	3,063,790	128	156,467	1,296	3,220,257
Quarter 2016/06	330	859,065	40	60,559	370	919,625
Total	1,498	3,922,855	168	217,026	1,666	4,139,881

Indicator 2.2.2-16. Number of beneficiaries using mobile money services

Meetings were held in previous quarters with Tigo and Banco Atlántida and a list of agencies obtained together with costs. After several delays (due to their commitments with the World Food Programme and World Bank) meetings were held in the September 2015 quarter. During FY2015/2016 Q1 meetings were held with representatives of Tigo Money including a field visit to Santa Bárbara. The 6 percent cost is too high for commercial operations with the type of client ACCESS to Markets is working with. Discussions were held in FY2015/2016 Q1 and Q2 with USAID on this indicator.

The indicators, the indicator category, high level targets and the current status (where applicable) in the Year 2 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved, Purpose 01 Increased Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth, Output 1.4 Access to Financial Services Improved** are provided in Table 35.

Table 35. Status June 2016 - Output 1.4 Improved Financial Services for the Poor. ACCESS to Markets Work Plan, Year 2.

Indicators/Activities/Tasks		CDCS Indicator	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Achieved Year 1 (2015/09)	Year 2: Indicator Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total	LOP	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Units
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS															
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED															
PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.2 Market Demand and Access Increased															
Improved Financial Services for the Poor (Output 1.4) (ALL ZOI)															
2.2.2-14	Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (29)	YES	\$1.663	\$0.35	\$0.75	\$1.30	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$10.00	\$3.220	\$0.920	\$4.140	\$ millions (accumulated)
2.2.2-15	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (30)	YES	733	200	600	800	1,000	1,000	2,500	1,296	370	1,666	MSMEs (accumulated)
2.2.2-16	Number of beneficiaries using mobile money services	NO	Custom	YES	n/a	50	150	275	400	400	2,500	0	0	0	Beneficiaries (accumulated)

CDCS IR. 2.1. RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS INCREASED**CDCS Sub-IR 2.1.2 Adaptation of Poor Households to Climate Risk Increased****PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH**

Access to financial services improved (Output 1.4)

Indicator 2.1.2-1. Number of people with a savings account or insurance policy as a result of USG assistance

Total 2015/12	Target: 50	Achieved: 390 (780%)	Difference: +340
Total 2016/03	Target: 100	Achieved: 804 (804%)	Difference: +704
Quarter 2016/06	Target: 100	Achieved: 385 (385%)	Difference: +285
Total 2016/06	Target: 200	Achieved: 1,189 (595%)	Difference: +989

This indicator counts the number of people who first acquired a savings account or insurance policy during the reporting year as a result of USG assistance. A savings account refers to any type of an account in a financial institution that serves as a store of an individual's financial wealth as well as savings in traditional institutional structures such as community savings groups. An insurance policy refers not only to agricultural insurance in the case of crop failure but also any other type of insurance, such as property, fishing access rights, health or life insurance that cushions an individual/household against financial shocks that could otherwise potentially make the individual or household food insecure. Obtaining the value of a savings account can be difficult, and therefore will not be collected. The purpose of this indicator is to measure progress towards changed behavior of saving money as a buffer to the shock of income loss, and counting the number of savings or insurance accounts begins to measure this. No target was set for Year 1 and no result was reported.

Activities have focused on building the capacity of the *cajas rurales* and developing alliances with the traditional lending sources (both banks and other financial institutions). During the quarter, 385 persons were registered with saving account or insurance policies, including 38 women (Tables 36 and 37) for a total of 1,189 persons to date. This quarter increased with 356 savings accounts and 313 insurance policies. To date there are 1,145 saving accounts (with formal finance institutions and village banks) and 921 insurance policies (88 percent for debt insurance, 6 percent for life insurance, 3 percent agricultural insurance). The insurance policies are taken out as part of accessing formal loans. In the majority of cases, most people have both a saving account and insurance policy. Data is provided in Tables 36 and 37.

Build rural financial services including increasing capacity of *cajas rurales*:

- As given in Section 7.4.

Promote traditional bank expansion to ZOI:

- As given in Section 7.4.

Expansion of weather station network through PPP:

- Initial discussions were held with the World Wildlife Fund. ACCESS to Markets (and ACS) was included in WWF applications for project funds to expand the weather station network (in association with IHCAFE). FY2015/2016 Q1.

Agricultural insurance:

- Meetings held with PROAGRO, the main provider of agricultural insurance in Honduras. Despite their experience in the sector, they stated that the dry corridor zone was not included in their coverage due to the high risks associated with the region. FY2015/2016 Q1.

Table 36. Number of people with a savings account and/or insurance policy by department and sex

Quarter	Copán			Ocotepeque			Santa Bárbara			Total		
	# Males	# Females	Total	# Males	# Females	Total	# Males	# Females	Total	# Males	# Females	Total
Accumulated 2016/03	217	18	235	273	35	308	233	28	261	723	81	804
Quarter 2016/06	180	17	197	55	12	67	112	9	121	347	38	385
Total	397	35	432	328	47	375	345	37	382	1,070	119	1,189

Table 37. Number of savings accounts and insurance policies by sex

Quarter	Savings			Insurance		
	# Males	# Females	Total	# Males	# Females	Total
Accumulated 2016/03	724	65	789	579	29	608
Quarter 2016/06	345	11	356	287	26	313
Total	1,069	76	1,145	866	55	921

8. PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

USAID-ACCESO built out and expanded on the AIN-C system of child care through a community health volunteer system, supported by decentralized health service providers and the Ministry of Health, for child weight and illness monitoring and general messaging to mothers and other caregivers. Nutrition and health technical assistance and training services at the community level were integrated with access to economic development activities, healthy household interventions, a nutrition training center concept demonstrating meal preparation and feeding practices using available ingredients, conducting routine household technical visits in cases where behavioral change has not taking hold, and placing a focus on primary child illness prevention.

ACCESS to Markets is using the USAID-ACCESO methodology as a foundation to expand outreach to a broader population by expanding training to other existing service providers and adding new products and services as necessary. The main training and technical assistance activities being carried out at all levels (household, community, service providers, municipalities, Ministry of Health) are based around five key areas:

- Child health and nutrition key messaging
- Food preparation and ingredient selection to ensure adequate intake of calories
- Feeding practices (especially for children under 2 years)
- Basic infrastructure (healthy households) to allow implementation of behavioral changes and prevention of illnesses and diseases
- Economic development to provide income for food purchases

Start-up involved the transition of selected clients and communities from USAID-ACCESO to ACCESS to Markets. The process of selecting communities for the health and nutrition interventions was carried out by the health and nutrition team in close coordination with the economic development team by identifying communities with clients of the economic development component who met the criteria for transitioning to ACCESS to Markets.

Having completed this process, health and nutrition field technicians carried out assessments in 123 communities in 31 municipalities in the three departments to identify those that had at least 15 children under 2 years and with existing organized AIN-C groups or potential for organizing one. ACCESS to Markets staff also visited health centers responsible for the selected communities and met with health staff responsible for the oversight and monitoring of community workers. These meetings were also used to initiate working relationships with key staff members of the health centers.

Baseline data on all indicators was collected from the 123 communities and processed for analysis. In addition, data was also collected on conditions of the households (existence of *eco-justa* stoves, latrines, other infrastructure), access to water for human consumption, access to land for household plots, and needs of the community health volunteers in relation to the condition of their homes as well as their needs for training.

As of June 2016, a total of 123 communities (*caseríos*), in 103 villages (*aldeas*), in 31 municipalities continue to be serviced with project health and nutrition activities (of these, 40 percent are communities that transitioned from ACCESO). A total of 123 AIN-C groups are being supported by project health and nutrition technicians.

Field activities carried out during the quarter under Purpose 2 included the following:

- **Key Interventions:** ACCESS to Markets continues to implement proven strategies piloted under USAID-ACCESO to impact the prevalence of underweight children less than 5 years of age, focusing on children 0 to 23 months of age. AIN-C groups are active in 123 communities. Hands-on training of AIN-C monitors by project technicians are ongoing in all AIN-C groups. 90 community health volunteers received formal training as AIN-C monitors during the quarter for a total of 321 trained and active monitors in the three departments. Household plots, healthy household, and CEN activities continued during the quarter.
 - **Training:** topics for trainings delivered to mothers attending AIN-C monthly meetings during the quarter included: meal preparation, use of locally-available food items, incorporation of protein sources, balanced diets, feeding practices, feeding portions and frequency; basic personal and household hygiene practices; exclusive breastfeeding; spacing of pregnancies; and child illness management. In addition to mothers and caregivers, 214 students in grades 3 through 9 received training at their schools. Training activities are reinforced with household visits to determine the cause of problems and implement preventative measures.
 - **AIN-C Monthly Meetings:** calendarization of monthly meetings with decentralized service providers (where present) and health volunteers. Meetings continued during the quarter. Coverage of children under 2 years of age with AIN-C services during the quarter increased from 73 percent in March 2016 to 80 percent in June 2016. The most significant increase in growth monitoring meeting attendance was in Ocotepeque where coverage increased from 65 percent in March to 83 percent in June 2016.
 - **Exclusive breastfeeding:** to address the low prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children 0 to 5 months of age, ACCESS to Markets continued to work with pregnant women during group meetings in preparation for breastfeeding at birth, and with mothers of children under 6 months of age during all AIN-C group meetings to reinforce the importance of exclusive breastfeeding.
 - **Nutrition Training Centers (CENs):** 16 communities have been identified for the installation of new CENs for training and demonstration activities. Of these, 12 have completed the improvements of the structure for the location of the CENs and will be completely equipped and inaugurated during the following quarter (procurement processes has been moving slow primarily due to delays in DEI for approval of purchase orders). Additional communities will be identified in the following quarter for the establishment of new CENs.
 - **Healthy households:** promotion of household improvement initiatives among families as preventive measures to address household conditions that contribute to child illness (floors, walls, eco-justas, etc.) continued during the quarter. 41 health and nutrition client households benefitted from home improvements with support from Aldea Global (an implementing partner) and Proyecto Mirador. A total of 21 eco-stoves, 17 latrines, and 17 water tanks were completed during the period; 16 household plots were developed.
- **Ministry of Health:** coordination with regional and local Ministry of Health staff in all three departments for the delivery of 42 basic health packages; support to community health volunteers during AIN-C meetings; promotion and implementation of 22 community level cleaning campaigns; and, support during 7 Community Health Committee meetings.
- **ANAVIH:** agreement made to enable the weekly supply of fresh eggs to schools and CENs in 18 communities supported by the nutrition and health component in all three departments. This activity will benefit a total of 774 children under 5 years of age (426 children under 2 years).
- **UNILEVER:** three of the seven AIN-C monitors developed under USAID-ACCESO with income generating activities with the sale of UNILEVER supplies continue as active retailers under the initiative.
- **Coordination:**

- Local schools: community cleaning campaigns, training in food preparation, child nutrition and feed practices, diet diversity.
- Local and Regional Ministry of Health and Decentralized Service Providers: delivery of Basic Health Package and community cleaning campaigns, food preparations demonstrations.
- Aldea Global: household improvements.
- Proyecto Mirador: household improvements.

CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN

CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved

PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

ACCESS to Markets has continued to focus on the five main areas of interventions mentioned above. Other activities, including household plots, planting fruit trees, use of locally available plant materials, and small-scale production of eggs, milk, and fish, are also promoted to complement core dietary intake.

For training activities to improve awareness and change behavior, ACCESS to Markets utilizes training materials and messages already developed by the Ministry of Health, other service providers, and during USAID-ACCESO. Since AIN-C is technically designed for children 0-23 months of age, basic recommendations are being provided to mothers during monthly group meetings to ensure children between ages 2 and 5 attend group meetings on a quarterly basis for growth monitoring.

While household nutrition activities are typically directed toward women and children, an integrated approach requires training events specifically for men not only to increase awareness of health problems that afflict men but also to reinforce the importance of men in improving the nutrition of the entire household. Where possible given grade schedules, fifth- and sixth-grade students are being invited to participate in trainings held during food preparation demonstrations at Nutritional Training Centers since older siblings frequently care for their younger siblings. The behavioral change work includes improving food preparation practices; introducing locally available ingredients high in micronutrients to supplement the current base of corn and beans and to diversify diets; and increasing awareness of developmental ramifications for underweight children.

Indicator 2.3.1-1. Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age

Baseline < 5 years old	28.4% (June 2015)		
Quarter 2016/03 Target: -2.0%	Achieved: 23.0%	Change: -19.1%	
Baseline < 2 years old	25.8% (June 2015)		
2016/03	Target: -2.0%	Achieved: 18.8%	

Results reported bi-annually; data to be reported 2016/09

NOTE: The 16 percent prevalence rate of stunting in children less than 2 years reported in the Annual Report of September 2015 (and repeated in December 2015 Quarterly Report) was collected during AIN-C group meetings, in some cases by community health volunteers and in other cases by project technicians. The 19 percent prevalence rate reported in the previous quarter was data collected exclusively by project technicians.

Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that reflects chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are stunted as defined by a height for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of moderate and severe stunting. While stunting is difficult to measure in children 0-6 months and most stunting occurs in the 9-23 month range (1,000 days), this indicator reports on all children under 59 months to capture the impact of interventions over time and to align with DHS data. The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0-59 months in the sample with a height for age Z score < -

2. The denominator is the total number of children 0-59 months in the sample with height for age Z score data. This indicator will be measured per guidance for FTF standard indicator FTF 3.1.9(11), but data will be collected only from targeted communities for health and nutrition interventions, and not for the entire ZOI.

This indicator is being collected through direct measurement of children during monitoring sessions by project technicians and from this point on will be reported on in March and September reports. Data collected in March indicates a reduction of the prevalence rates for stunting in both age groups of under 5 years old and under 2 years old from a baseline of 28.4 to 23.0 percent and from 25.8 to 18.8 percent respectively. Note that results for under 5 years old includes all children 0-59 months of age.

Indicator 2.3.1-2. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (2 DE <2 Z Score)

Baseline < 5 years old:	9.5% (June 2015)		
Quarter 2016/03 Target: -2.0%	Achieved: 13.1%	Change: +38.1%	
Baseline < 2 years old:	9.3% (June 2015)		
Quarter 2016/03	Target: -2.0%	Achieved: 9.4%	Change: +1.1%

Results reported bi-annually; data to be reported 2016/09

Underweight is a weight-for-age measurement. Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are underweight, as defined by a weight for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of underweight can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of moderate and severe underweight. The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0-59 months in the sample with a weight for age Z score < -2. The denominator is the total number of children 0-59 months in the sample with weight for age Z score data. This indicator will be measured as per guidance for FTF standard indicator FTF 3.1.9(16), and data will be collected in March and September each year using the weight for age Z score < -2 standard and only from the health and nutrition targeted communities, and not for the entire ZOI. Targets are notional and will be revised as per baseline results.

Data for this indicator reported on as of March 2016 was collected and calculated by Activity staff only. Child cards for all children under 2 enrolled in project attended AIN-C groups have been updated to the new child card. When disaggregated for the 0-23 and 24-59 months age groups, the March 2016 results for underweight prevalence indicated a noticeable difference between 9 and 17 percent for 0-23 and 24-59 months, respectively. The behavior of this indicator will be monitored during the upcoming periods and if the trend continues, further consideration will need to be given to Activity implementation approach for the under 5 age group. Data presented in Table 38 for June 2016 for children under 2 years old is provided for reference as it was collected by the health monitors.

Table 38. Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 2 Years Old (Status: 2016/06)

Quarter	# Children	# Underweight	%	% Change
2 DE <2 Z Score (New System)				
Baseline 2015/06	2,127	199	9.3%	
2016/03	1,903	179	9.4%	+1.1%
2016/06	1,680	170	10.1%	+8.6%

On request from USAID, for the September 2016 reporting, the baseline number will use the data from 2016/03 as opposed to 2015/06 due to the larger sample size.

The indicators, the indicator category, high level targets, and current status (where applicable) in the Year 2 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN; CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved, PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN** are provided in Table 39.

Table 39. Status June 2016 - Purpose 2. Improved Nutrition Status, Especially for Women and Children for ACCESS to Markets Work Plan, Year 2

Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Achieved Year 1 (2015/09)	Year 2: Indicator Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total	LOP	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Units	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4							FY15/16
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS															
CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved															
PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN															
2.3.1-1	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	NO	CUSTOM	YES	-38.0				-2%	-2%	-20%	-19.1%	n/a ¹	-19.1%	% reduction from baseline
2.3.1-2	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	NO	3.1.9-16	YES	-59.6				-2%	-2%	-20%	38.1%	n/a	38.1%	% reduction from baseline

¹ Results reported bi-annually; data to be reported 2016/09

8.1 OUTPUT 2.1: IMPROVED ACCESS TO DIVERSE AND QUALITY FOOD AND NUTRITION-RELATED BEHAVIORS

CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN

CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved

PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Improved access to diverse and quality food and nutrition-related behaviors (Output 2.1)

Indicator 2.3.1-3. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months

Baseline 2015/06:		52%	
Quarter 2015/09	Target: +2%	Achieved: 80.1%	Change: +53.9%
Quarter 2015/12	Target: -	Achieved: 77.2%	Change: +48.4%
Quarter 2016/03	Target: -	Achieved: 75.8%	Change: +45.7%
Quarter 2016/06	Target: -	Achieved: 75.0%	Change: +44.2%

This indicator measures the percent of children 0-5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding means that the infant received breast milk and may have received ORS, vitamins, minerals and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid, including water. This indicator is collected through surveys to mothers of children 0-5 months of age who attend growth monitoring sessions and is reported quarterly for implementation monitoring purposes. However, it must be noted that results reported for March and September 2016 will be data collected by project technicians only.

Indicator 2.3.1-4. Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet

Baseline 2015/06:	13.6%
To be reported in September 2016	

This indicator measures the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) apart from breast milk. The MAD indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for various age groups. If a child meets the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for their age group and breastfeeding status, then they are considered to receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is collected through surveys conducted with a sample of mothers who attend growth monitoring sessions and reported in annual in September each year.

Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6-8 months and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid or soft food for children 9-23 months. Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6-23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of seven food groups. Minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more food groups out of six defined food groups.

Tabulation of this indicator requires that data on breastfeeding, dietary diversity, number of semi-solid/solid feeds and number of milk feeds be collected for children 6-23 months the day preceding the survey.

The baseline for prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a Minimum Acceptable Diet in the targeted communities is 13.6 percent. A total of 1,723 children 6-23 months were surveyed of which

1,529 had adequate data; 14.5 percent of the males and 12.7 percent of the female were receiving a minimum acceptable diet.

Due to the effect of seasonal activities on the impact of this indicator, control data for tracking progress on this indicator as well as the indicator of anemia in children 6-23 months of age and women's diet diversity, will be collected and reported in September through surveys conducted to a sample of mothers and their children attending growth monitoring meetings. The next data collection for this indicator is scheduled for September 2016.

To increase the prevalence rate of Minimum Acceptable Diet, the Activity is working closely with the economic development components to ensure families with children under 5 are participating in the different activities that will contribute to increase the availability of foods so that their knowledge can actually translate into best practices.

Indicator 2.3.1-5. Percent of children under 2 years old with two consecutive low monthly measurements

Baseline 2015/09		12.3%	
Quarter 2015/12	Target: -	Achieved: 12.5%	Change: +1.92%
Quarter 2016/03	Target: -	Achieved: 10.6%	Change: -13.2%
Quarter 2016/06	Target: -	Achieved: 12.6%	Change: +2.4%

This indicator measures the proportion of children 0-23 months of age who register two consecutive low monthly measurements. Data for measuring this indicator is based on children who did not reach the expected weight for age during the last two measurement meetings. Data is collected through direct measurement of children 0-23 months of age at monthly monitoring sessions and is reported quarterly. Data collection for this indicator was initiated in July 2015. Data from September 2015 is used as baseline: 12.3 percent. This indicator allows technicians to program home visits to provide timely technical assistance and training to mothers and caregivers that will allow them to implement proper feeding practices and child care. Data for June 2016 indicates a slight increase compared to March 2016 and December 2015 and is primarily due to results for Santa Bárbara. Technicians attribute these results to scarcity of food due to reduction and delays in harvest of staple crops in attended communities.

Table 40. Percent of Children Under 2 Years Old with Two Consecutive Low Monthly Measurements

Month	# Children	# Children Two Low Measurements	%
Jul-15	2,050	201	9.8%
Aug-15	1,973	213	10.8%
Sep-15	2,078	256	12.3%
Oct-15	1,985	193	9.7%
Nov-15	1,889	241	12.7%
Dec-15	1,530	192	12.5%
Jan-16	1,743	197	11.3%
Feb-16	1,978	214	10.8%
Mar-16	1,903	202	10.6%
Apr-16	2,022	207	10.2%
May-16	2,061	254	12.3%
Jun-16	1,680	212	12.6%

Indicator 2.3.1-6. Number of underweight children less than 2 years old

Underweight is a weight-for-age measurement. Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the number of children 0-23 months who are underweight, as defined by a weight for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of underweight can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of moderate and severe underweight. This indicator will be collected through direct measurement of children 0-23 months of age at monthly monitoring sessions. Data is collected by health and nutrition community volunteers and provided monthly to ACCESS to Markets staff for entry into a customized database and is reported in March and September each year.

Fintrac's CIRIS-Health and Nutrition Software package is now fully operational and data entry is ongoing in order to populate the system with data collected at baseline as well as regular monthly data collected through growth monitoring meetings. Data for measuring indicators will be compiled in Excel format for processing in ANTHRO, software developed by World Health Organizations (WHO), for the standardized measurement of the child growth and development progress. Follow-up data collected for this indicator in September 2015 was manually tabulated using the corresponding child cards, which can differ significantly from what results from the electronic calculation using ANTHRO. See table below where baseline data was calculated using ANTHRO and control data three months later indicates a reduction of more than 40 percent according to the Z score method and more than 60 percent in the percentile method.

Data show that there were 330 underweight children (3rd percentile) in September 2015 and 173 in December 2015 (Table 41), with the latter from a lower participating population due to the coffee harvest. No data is available for this and the previous quarters as all measurements were made using the Z score. This indicator is to be removed from the work plan (currently under review by USAID).

Table 41. Number of Underweight Children under 2 years old (3rd Percentile - Previous System)

Quarter	Total #	Underweight	%
Jun-15	2,549	586	23.0%
Sep-15	2,078	330	15.9%
Dec-15	1,530	173	11.3%

No data is available for this and the previous quarter as all measurements were made using the Z score.

Indicator 2.3.1-7. Women's dietary diversity: mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age

Baseline 2015/06:	4.4
To be reported in September 2016 annual report	

This indicator aims to measure the micronutrient adequacy of the diet and reports the mean number of food groups consumed in the previous day of the survey by women of reproductive age (15-49 years). Nine food groups are used in the calculation. The mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age indicator is tabulated by averaging the number of food groups consumed (out of the nine food groups) across all women of reproductive age in the sample with data on dietary diversity. Data is collected through annual surveys in August and September of each year, beginning in Year 2. No target was set for Year 1, therefore no result is presented.

In the baseline survey carried out in June 2015, the mean number of food groups consumed by women in reproductive age the day prior to the survey is 4.4 food groups with a minimum of one and a

maximum of seven. 36.2 percent of women interviewed indicated having consumed food from four or more food groups. Data will be reported in March and September each year.

Within the activities and tasks under this component, several core cross-cutting strategies being implemented will improve access to diverse and quality food and nutrition-related behaviors among women:

- Training of health volunteers, service providers, and Ministry of Health technicians.
- Direct training of mothers and caregivers in Activity communities.
- Increase the availability of food groups through home production and increased awareness of ingredients.
- Increase the use of recipes for food preparation in the household.

Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months. In anticipation of this indicator being added to the work plan, baseline data was collected in March 2016 and will be monitored and reported yearly. Anemia is the condition of having less than the normal number of red blood cells or less than the normal quantity of hemoglobin in the blood. The measurement of hemoglobin is recognized as the key criterion for testing of anemia. Hemoglobin, a banded iron-containing protein is produced in red blood cells and its deficiency states, in principle that there is a deficiency of iron. While are many causes of anemia identified, the most important cause among children under 5 is the nutritional deficiency due to a lack of specific amounts of iron in the daily diet.

Anemia is measured by hemoglobin concentration in the blood and, for this indicator, is collected among children 6-59 months. Children with a hemoglobin concentration less than 11g/dl are classified as anemic. The numerator for this indicator is the total number of anemic children 6-59 months. The denominator is the total number of children 6-59 months in the sample with hemoglobin data.

Baseline data was collected from all children 6 to 59 months who attended growth monitoring meetings during the month of March 2016 in all targeted communities. Of the 1,018 children tested, 263 (25.8 percent) resulted with anemia.

The indicators, the indicator category, high level targets, and current status (where applicable) in the Year 2 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN; CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved, PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Output 2.1 Improved access to diverse and quality food and nutrition-related behaviors** are provided in Table 42.

Table 42. Status June 2016 - Output 2.1 Improved access to diverse and quality food and nutrition-related behaviors for ACCESS to Markets Work Plan, Year 2

Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Achieved Year 1 (2015/09)	Year 2: Indicator Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total FY15/16	LOP 2019/12	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Units	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4							
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS															
CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved															
PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN															
Improved Access to Diverse & Quality Food & Nutrition-Related Behaviors (Output 2.1)															
2.3.1-3	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	YES	FTF 3.1.9.1 (4)	YES	53.9				2%	2%	20%	45.7%	44.2%	44.2%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-4	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	YES	FTF 3.1.9.1 (1)	YES	BL 13.6				2%	2%	20%	n/a	n/a ¹	n/a	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-5	Percent of children less than two years old with two consecutive low monthly measurements	NO	CUSTOM	YES	BL 12.1				-4%	-4%	-30%	-13.8%	+2.4%	+2.4%	% reduction from baseline
2.3.1-6	Number of underweight children less than two years old	NO	CUSTOM	YES	-121				0	0	-2,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	# children < 2 yo
2.3.1-7	Women's Dietary Diversity: Percentage of women of reproductive age consuming >4 food groups	NO	FTF 3.1.9.1 (2)	NO	BL 4.4					TBD	TBD	n/a	n/a ¹	n/a	Food groups

¹ To be reported in September 2016

8.2 OUTPUT 2.2: IMPROVED COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD SANITATION AND HYGIENE

CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN

CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved

PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Improved community and household sanitation and hygiene (Output 2.2)

ACCESS to Markets is working to address aspects that contribute to child illness using a systematic approach in addition to the counseling for illness management. Some activities promoted during the quarter among target population through collaborative efforts with other organizations in the ZOI are:

- Household improvements: 41 household benefitted from improvements coordinated with Proyecto Aldea Global and Proyecto Mirador. 24 eco-justas, 17 water tanks and 17 latrines were constructed through this collaboration.
- Community cleaning campaigns in 22 communities in collaboration with community members, schools, and health centers.

Indicator 2.3.1-8. Percent of children under 5 with diarrhea in prior two weeks

Baseline (2015/06)		12.1%	
Quarter 2015/09	Target: -3.0%	Achieved: 5.9%	Change: -51.3%
Quarter 2015/12		Achieved: 9.9%	Change: -17.6%
Quarter 2016/03		Achieved: 6.9%	Change: -42.4%
Quarter 2016/06		Achieved: 6.6%	Change: -45.4%

This indicator is the period prevalence of diarrhea based on the two-week recall of the child's primary caretaker (usually the mother). It is defined as the proportion of children in a given sample who have diarrhea at the time the information is collected or who have had it anytime in the two preceding weeks. Diarrhea is defined as more than three loose stools passed in a twenty-four hour period. Data is collected during monthly monitoring sessions through direct questioning of mothers present and is reported quarterly.

Of the 4,638 children under 5 participating in the baseline survey in June 2015, 12.1 percent experienced episodes of diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey. Data in Table 43 corresponds to children 0-59 months for June 2015 baseline data and 0-23 months for all other reporting periods. This indicator will continue to be monitored as a work plan indicator since it also tracks behavior change.

Table 43. Percent of children under age five years old who had diarrhea in the previous two weeks

Quarter	# Children	# Children Diarrhea	%	% Reduction
2015/06	4,630	588	12.1%	
2015/09	2,078	122	5.9%	-51.3%
2015/12	1,530	152	9.9%	-17.6%
2016/03	1,903	132	6.9%	-42.4%
2016/06	1,680	111	6.6%	-45.4%

Indicator 2.3.1-9. Number of households with improved sanitary conditions

This indicator requires the use of questions that determine first if there is a sanitary facility in the household, and second if that sanitary facility meets the improved sanitation standards defined below. The indicator measures access to an improved sanitary facility and does not measure use of the

improved sanitary facility. Access means that the household has a private facility or shares a facility with others in the building or compound.

Improved sanitation is defined as:

- Flush or pour/flush facilities connected to a: piped sewer system; septic system; or pit latrine
- Pit latrines with a slab
- Composting toilets
- Ventilated improved pit latrines

Unimproved sanitation includes:

- Flush or pour/flush toilets without a sewer connection
- Pit latrines without slab/open pit
- Bucket latrines
- Hanging toilets/latrines
- No facilities, open defecation

This indicator will be collected through annual household health surveys in August and September each year starting in Year 2. At baseline 90.3 percent of the population surveyed has access to improved sanitation. A target of 1,000 households was set for Year 1. ACCESS to Markets does not have the budget to carry out these investments and activities were projected and coordinated with the GOH *Vida Mejor* and FHIS PODER.

In addition to client household sanitary improvements completed in previous periods, 41 health and nutrition client households benefitted from home improvements with support from Aldea Global and Proyecto Mirador. A total of 24 eco-justas, 17 latrines, and 17 water tanks were completed during the period. 16 household plots were developed during the period benefitting equal number of health and nutrition client households.

To date, according to household investment data, \$111,826 has been invested by clients and others in 518 households with 578 improvements, including 342 eco-justas, 117 improved floors, 61 latrines, and 45 water tanks.

ACCESS to Markets health and nutrition staff are working with community committees, health centers, municipalities and AIN-C groups to organize and conduct periodic community cleaning campaigns. During the current quarter a total of 22 were accomplished with high participation and motivation of community members.

Indicator 2.3.1-10. Percent of households using improved drinking water source

This indicator measures the number of households with access to improved drinking water sources and that utilize the improved source for the predominant amount of their drinking water. Access to an improved water source means that the home or compound is connected directly to a piped system or that a public fountain, well, or stand-post is located within a reasonable distance from home (often categorized as within 200 meters – see data limitations below). Using an improved drinking water source means that the improved drinking water source must be the predominant source for the household.

Improved drinking water sources are:

- Piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard
- Public tap/standpipe
- Tube well/borehole
- Protected dug well

- Protected spring
- Rainwater collection
- Bottled water

Unimproved drinking water sources are:

- Unprotected dug well
- Unprotected spring
- Cart with small tank/drum
- Tanker truck
- Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel)

This indicator will be collected through annual household health surveys in August and September each year starting in Year 2. No targets were set for Year 1 and no data was reported.

Baseline data collected in June 2015 showed 95.8 percent of the individuals surveyed have access to an improved drinking water source. ACCESS to Markets does not have a budget for investments in household improvements and has to work with and rely on other donors or sources. These were originally expected to be *Vida Mejor* (funded by the GOH), the FHIS renewable energy project (funded by USAID), and the INVEST-H water project (partially funded by USAID). Despite lists of household clients being provided to *Vida Mejor* and FHIS only 16 household improvements were done by *Vida Mejor* during FY2015/2016 Q1 in project targeted communities. During FY 2015/2016 Q2, 97 client households benefitted from home improvements that impact sanitation. In the current quarter, a total of 41 client households benefitted from household improvements.

The NRM specialist has worked with the health and nutrition team to assess the needs in the 123 communities of which 44 has been identified for feasibility studies for potable water projects to be implemented under the INVEST-H water project; which has not yet started.

The indicators, the indicator category, high level targets, and current status (where applicable) in the Year 2 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN; CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved, PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Output 2.2 Improved community and household sanitation and hygiene** are provided in Table 44.

Table 44. Status June 2016 - Output 2.2 Improved community and household sanitation and hygiene for ACCESS to Markets Work Plan, Year 2

Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Achieved Year 1 (2015/09)	Year 2: Indicator Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total	LOP	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Units	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							FY15/16
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS															
CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved															
PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN															
Improved Community & Household Sanitation & Hygiene (Output 2.2)															
2.3.1-8	Percent of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	NO	F 3.1.8-33	YES	-51.3%				-3%	-3%	-25%	-42.4%	-45.4%	-45.4%	% reduction from baseline
2.3.1-9	Number of households with improved sanitary conditions	YES	CUSTOM	YES	BL >90%		500	1,000	1,000	10,000	97	41	138	# Households (accumulated)	
2.3.1-10	Percent increase above baseline of households using an improved drinking water source	YES	CUSTOM	YES	BL 95.8				TBD	TBD	n/a	n/a ¹	n/a	% of population	

¹ High baseline, data not reported; indicator to be removed

8.3 OUTPUT 2.3: IMPROVE UTILIZATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES

CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN

CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved

PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Improve utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services (Output 2.3)

To ensure long-term sustainability of community-level nutrition interventions, ACCESS to Markets is working closely with Ministry of Health staff (including decentralized service providers) at the regional and community levels. During the first quarter of implementation, ACCESS to Markets Health and Nutrition staff visited a total of 59 health centers in the ZOI (14 in Ocotepeque, 20 in Copán and 12 in Santa Bárbara) to inform health staff of the project and discuss areas of collaboration. During the current quarter the delivery of services to the community has continued to be closely coordinated with health facilities' staff with high participation.

Project staff has progressively been increasing the coordination of field activities with local Ministry of Health and decentralized service providers staff with a very positive response. Health and community promoters from local health facilities are attending group meetings and food preparation demonstrations as well as participating in activities for the improvement of sanitary conditions at the community level. Through these collaborative efforts, these individuals are being trained in project implementation approach. They have been provided project training materials for use with other communities attended by their corresponding health facilities.

Indicator 2.3.1-11. Percent of children under 5 years with diarrhea treated with ORT

Baseline 2015/09	48.4%	
Quarter 2015/12	Achieved: 43.4%	Change: -10.2%
Quarter 2016/03	Achieved: 63.6%	Change: -31.6%
Quarter 2016/06	Achieved: 63%	Change: -30.1%

This indicator measures the number of children under five years of age with diarrhea who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), defined as receiving oral rehydration solution (ORS), recommended home fluids (RHF), or increased fluids. Data for this indicator is collected during monthly child monitoring sessions and reported quarterly. No significant changes are observed during the period.

Table 45. Percent of children under 5 years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)

Quarter	# children with Diarrhea	# children with ORT	%	% increase
2015/06	558	5	0.5%	
2015/09 (used as baseline)	122	59	48.4%	-
2015/12	152	66	43.4%	-10.2%
2016/03	132	84	63.6%	+31.6%
2016/06	111	70	63.1%	+30.1%

Indicator 2.3.1-12. Percent of children with pneumonia taken to appropriate care

Baseline 2015/06		71.5%	
2015/09	Target: 3.0%	Achieved: 93.8%	Change: +31.1%
2015/12		Achieved: 100.0%	Change: +39.9%
2016/03		Achieved: 81.8%	Change: +14.4%
2016/06		Achieved: 50.0%	Change: -30.1%

This indicator measures the prevalence of children under 5 with suspected pneumonia who are taken to an appropriate health-care provider in the two weeks prior to the survey. Data is based on the two-week recall of the child's primary caretaker (usually the mother). The indicator measures the behavior change in the child's primary caretaker in regards to access and use of healthcare providers for the treatment of suspected pneumonia. As with data on exclusive breastfeeding and diarrhea, data on appropriately treated children with pneumonia for this reporting period has been collected following a standardized set of questions. Only 50 percent of suspected pneumonia cases were taken to an appropriate health care provider during this reporting period which is actually an increase compared to the baseline of 71.5 percent. It should be noted however, that there were only six cases of pneumonia.

Table 46. Percent of children with pneumonia taken to appropriate care

Quarter	# Children	# Reporting Pneumonia	# Adequate Treatment	%	% Change
Baseline 2015/06	4,630	200	143	71.5%	
2015/09	2,078	16	15	93.8%	31.1%
2015/12*	374	1	1	100.0%	39.9%
2016/03	1,903	11	9	81.8%	14.4%
2016/06	1,680	6	3	50.0%	-30.1%

*Dec-15 data is for Ocotepaque only

Indicator 2.3.1-13. Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs

Total 2015/12	Achieved: 18,025
Total 2016/03	Achieved: 24,293
Quarter 2016/06	Achieved: 5,790
Total 2016/06	Achieved: 30,083

This indicator tracks the number of participants (health professionals, primary health care workers, community health workers, volunteers, mothers/caregivers, policy-makers, researchers, and other non-health personnel) in child health care and child nutrition training provided by ACCESS to Markets. For this indicator, the training attendance numbers are counted without distinguishing whether the same person received multiple trainings. Counting individuals multiple times is acceptable for this indicator.

During the first quarter of project implementation, significant amount of time was invested in the identification of communities to transition to ACCESS to Markets, conduction of rapid assessments to identify status of communities and define list of communities for baseline survey and the conduction of the baseline survey. Training activities began in full in the second quarter. As of March 2016, project staff conducted a total of 1,297 training events with a total of 24,293 participants. During the current quarter, 399 training events were carried out with 5,790 participants. The accumulated total is 1,696 events with 30,083 participants (Tables 47 and 48) (4.5 percent men).

Table 47. Training Events and Participants in Nutrition and Health (Status: 2016/06)

Technical Area	Male	Female	Total	# Events
Accumulated 2015/09	311	12,190	12,501	602
2015/10 to 2015/12	195	5,329	5,524	313
2016/01 to 2016/03	550	5,718	6,268	382
2016/04 to 2016/06	291	5,499	5,790	399
Total	1,347	28,736	30,083	1,696

Table 48. Training Events and Participants in Nutrition and Health by training Area (Status: 2016/06)

Training Area	# Males	# Females	Total	# Events
Basics Groups of Nutrition and Food	17	189	206	17
Campaigns clean-up operations	69	141	210	33
Delivery of basic health package	0	8	8	1
Exclusive breastfeeding	12	383	395	19
Family Lot management	34	180	214	25
Follow pregnant and / or lactating	6	107	113	11
Follow up Healthy Housing	28	54	82	8
Food Preparation	103	2,535	2,638	173
Food Preparation with Children	5	41	46	3
Health and Nutrition Strategy of USAID-MERCADO	223	1,982	2,205	107
Healthy Spaces and hygiene practices	234	4,049	4,283	262
Monitoring nutritional status	149	6,388	6,537	373
Other	73	0	73	3
Small animal husbandry management	3	15	18	1
Spacing of pregnancies	349	12,525	12,874	644
Strengthening and Monitoring Health Committees	42	139	181	16
Total	1,347	28,736	30,083	1,696

For reference purposes, 6,970 individuals have received training in nutrition and health related topics (Table 49). Modifications are in process for this indicator as the targets (based on the PIRs definition with individuals) are too low.

Table 49. Individuals Trained in Nutrition and Health by Department and Sex (Status: 2016/06)

Department	# Males	# Females	Total
Copán	135	2,102	2,237
Ocotepeque	209	2,028	2,237
Santa Bárbara	201	2,295	2,496
Total	545	6,425	6,970

Only individuals with National ID numbers are included

Indicator 2.3.1-14. Percent of target population that views gender-based violence as less acceptable after participating in or being exposed to USG programming

Meetings were held during the first quarter to identify possible partners for this activity. The high cost of implementing activities to impact this indicator, in addition to the risk involved for staff, has prevented progress on the implementation of GBV specific activities. Modifications were requested to this indicator and are under review by USAID.

The indicators, the indicator category, high level targets, and current status (where applicable) in the Year 2 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN; CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved, PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Output 2.3 Improve utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services** are provided in Table 50.

Table 50. Status June 2016 - Output 2.3 Improve utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services for ACCESS to Markets Work Plan, Year 2

Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Achieved Year 1 (2015/09)	Year 2: Indicator Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total FY15/16	LOP 2019/12	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Units	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS															
CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved															
PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN															
Improved Utilization of Maternal & Child Health & Nutrition Services (Output 2.3)															
2.3.1-11	Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	NO	CUSTOM	YES	BL 48.4				3%	3%	25%	+31.6%	+30.1%	+30.1%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-12	Percent of children with pneumonia taken to appropriate care	NO	CUSTOM	YES	31.1%				3%	3%	25%	14.4%	-30.1%	-30.1%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-13	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	NO	FTF 3.1.9 (I)	YES	12,501	100	175	300	350	350	1,000	24,293	5,790	30,083	# trained (accumulated)
2.3.1-14	Percent increase above baseline of target population that views gender-based violence as less acceptable after participating in or being exposed to USG programming	NO	GNDR-7	NO	n/a				5%	5%	20%	n/a	n/a ¹	n/a	Percentage increase above baseline

¹ Indicator to be removed

9. CROSS-CUTTING AREAS

ACCESS to Markets implementation will incorporate the following cross-cutting areas.

9.1 GENDER INTEGRATION

CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED

CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved

High level target - Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)

Gender is a cross-cutting factor that is integrated into all ACCESS to Markets interventions. Under Purpose 1, ACCESS to Markets works with a range of products, both on and off farm, taking into account growth opportunities for all clients. Under Purpose 2, at least 90 percent of the training and technical assistance beneficiaries are women. As mentioned previously, ACCESS to Markets clients are households rather than individuals, and as a result, increased incomes and improved nutrition are expected to have wider benefits.

A field-based gender assessment was undertaken using field surveys and focus groups in the target departments to identify gender integration constraints and perceptions of gender-based violence and determine strategies and actions for addressing these issues. The ACCESS to Markets gender strategy details the specific actions that will result in increased inclusion of women in economic growth and family health and nutrition activities. The gender strategy includes heavy targeting of off-farm MSMEs as a high percentage of these enterprises are women-owned. In addition, since men traditionally dominate crop cultivation in Honduras, ACCESS to Markets has selected a number of crops for which female producers are more competitive in their cultivation to provide them with new opportunities. Other enterprise activities with off-farm MSMEs, where owners are predominantly women (about 70 percent), include the production and marketing of baked goods, snacks, beverages, pickled vegetables, crafts, and dairy products among others. These activities offer opportunities for households to diversify and supplement household incomes, and place income directly into the hands of the women.

ACCESS to Markets will also promote female involvement in community-led biodiversity conservation and NRM. Previous findings under USAID-ACCESO show that men and women typically share equal roles in community based organizations (CBOs). Women are particularly active, and tend to fill senior positions in water boards and other CBOs dealing with community NRM and health matters.

Installation of renewable energy technologies and *eco-justa* stoves is aimed in part at relieving the burden of firewood collection, which usually falls to women. Renewable energy technologies should have significant positive effects on women's time and health, which will relieve strain on a family's income as health costs likely decrease. In particular, ACCESS to Markets' promotion of alternatives to or reduction of firewood for cooking will benefit women, men, children, the elderly, and vulnerable populations.

ACCESS to Markets support for quality maternal and child health and family planning services under Purpose 2 contribute to women taking control of reproduction. As with all interventions, ACCESS to Markets will be mindful of long-established traditions and cultural issues, including the perception of male and female roles. To combat backlash, ACCESS to Markets is also training men to illustrate the benefits of family planning. Since improving the quality of child and maternal health is typically the role of women, ACCESS to Markets also promotes the involvement of men in child care.

ACCESS to Markets' considerations for the gender strategy include men's roles and expectations as well as those of women. To this end, ACCESS to Markets has designed technical assistance, training, and

other interventions in a manner that does not disrupt tradition, but that supports gradual and smart change.

Addressing masculinity is an important aspect for achieving a just treatment of women among client households and an increase in integration of women in productive activities dominated primarily by men. An expert on this topic was identified and three workshops were held in December 2015 in the department of Copán, and three workshops in each Ocotepeque and Santa Bárbara during the reporting period. Participants in workshops included project staff, client farmers, and fathers of children enrolled in an AIN-C group. The feedback obtained from all three groups in each of the three departments was consistently very positive and encouraging. A follow on strategy to these workshops is under discussion with the consultant which includes the formation of support groups at zone levels.

Activity management from all three departments participated in a USAID-organized workshop on Gender, Poverty and Environment in January.

Table 51. Summary: Women's Participation

Indicator/Quarter	2016/03		2016/06		Total	
	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total
Individuals trained as % of total (excluding N&H)	4,208	22.0%	1,506	35.6%	5,714	24.4%
Participants in trainings as % of total (excluding N&H)	18,039	14.5%	9,147	17.9%	27,186	15.5%
Access to finance as % of total loan value	\$156,467	4.9%	\$60,559	6.6%	\$217,026	5.2%
Access to finance as % of total number of loans	150	9.7%	54	11.3%	204	10.0%
Access to finance as % of total individuals with loans	128	9.9%	40	10.8%	168	10.1%
Number of people with a savings account or insurance policy	81	10.1%	38	9.9%	119	10.0%
Area with improved technologies (hectares)	2,664	21.0%	Annual data			
Number of farmers applying improved technologies	2,160	23.6%	Annual data			
Value of investments in fixed assets (\$)	\$425,204	8.2%	\$145,505	11.5%	\$570,709	8.8%
Number of investments in fixed assets	755	14.9%	176	13.5%	931	14.6%

9.2 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ACCESS to Markets will play a key role in improving NRM in the NZOI. The activity's Environmental Management Plan (EMP) describes in detail ACCESS to Markets' contributions to improved NRM and mitigation measures for potential negative impacts resulting from interventions.

These activities under Purpose 1 are aimed at introducing technologies and practices that promote sustainable agricultural production, including proper land preparation; good agricultural practices such as intercropping, rotation, no/low tillage cultivation, and others; conserving water resources using technologies such as drip irrigation; farm chemicals safety training for all household members; and minimizing dependency on and use of agrochemicals, among others. Several NRM activities relate to improving agricultural productivity:

- Environmental mitigation plans will be developed for irrigation systems, coffee plants, and processing plants.
- Development and implementation of water source protection plans and preparation of compost using coffee pulp waste.
- Working with municipalities where required to ensure approvals, implementation, and sustainability.

Purpose 2 interventions will see support to municipalities and *mancomunidades* for sustainable management of water and forest resources, including development and implementation of re-forestation plans and community-based water management plans; the establishment of protected areas; and the integration of sustainable farming practices and NRM in municipal economic development plans. NRM activities will directly improve community and household sanitation and hygiene, including:

- Evaluation of potable water sources for quality, contamination, volume, and legal status.
- Strengthening of existing and establishing new water boards, including organization (committees), administration (charges), watershed protection, treatment (chlorination), operation and maintenance, and female involvement.
- Household water management.
- Expanding and improving the potable water network systems, including distribution lines, chlorination, distribution network, and water capture and storage.
- Basic sanitation improvements, including diagnostics, preparation of integrated proposals between the community, municipality, and donors for investments in sanitation infrastructure.

In addition, ACCESS to Markets technicians will also utilize the findings and recommendations of the Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) finalized for the USAID-ACCESO project in October 2013 and updated under ACCESS to Markets. Examples of specific activities up carried out during the quarter were provided in Section 7.2.8.

9.3 ACTIVITY PROMOTION / FIELD VISITS

ACCESS to Markets is expected to receive regular field visits from USAID and representatives from local and international organizations, including the government of Honduras, World Bank, FAO, WFP, donors, NGOs, etc. These trips normally include observations on implementation methodology; household and farm infrastructural improvements; technology introduction and adoption; and client household interviews and field activities. The integration of the technical components and the integrated solutions is emphasized, as are the changes needed to reduce poverty levels and increase the living standards. These visits are set up and organized based on requests and logistics requirements provided by USAID. Visits during the current quarter include:

Santa Bárbara, May 2016

- Visit by USAID representatives to four grower groups.

Santa Bárbara and Copán, June 2016

- Visit by USAID representatives to grower groups on off-farm businesses; support to a USAID intern with field visits, client household interviews and data for six irrigation districts in Copán.

9.4 COLLABORATION WITH USG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES

Collaboration is expected and is being fomented with other Feed the Future and US government-funded projects and activities at local, regional, and international levels, including ACS-USAID (INVEST-H); USAID Innovation labs; USDA; FHIS (USAID/Trilateral); and gender projects (INGENEAS, Horticulture Innovation Lab - “Women in Agriculture Networks in Honduras” project, Penn State University and Zamorano.

ACS-USAID will work directly with ACCESS to Markets as they are inter-related (in technical assistance and investment in water-related infrastructure). FHIS activities as they relate to USAID and renewable energy are likely to provide direct support in irrigation and other technologies to ACCESS to Markets household clients. If other dry corridor projects are implemented with the government of Honduras or donors, some collaboration is expected. USDA’s regional project worked with USAID-ACCESO providing tailor-made training workshops in productive technologies and specific crops, and this

partnership is expected to continue under ACCESS to Markets. Collaborative activities during the quarter included:

- INVEST-H/Irrigation (Fintrac/Optional Services #01): continuation of the installation of equipment for the ACCESS to Markets' 14 systems covering 134 hectares of irrigation systems and 439 growers. Details are provided below.
- INVEST-H/Nutrition (Fintrac Optional Services #2): this activity was initiated during the quarter with the signed contract amendment and start-up activities. The activity includes the ACCESS to Markets ZOI and is coordinating directly with Activity management and field personnel.
- INVEST-H: based on request from ACS-USAID potential grower groups without surface water but with potential for rainwater reservoirs were identified and provided. Assistance was provided to representatives to visit 64 potential sites.
- CIAT/EAP: participation in workshop organized to present the final water source identification tool (*Agua para Riego – AGRI*)
- USAID/PI (DC): Coordination with local representatives to promote CoolBot technologies with local companies (low cost conversion of AC units to cold storage units).
- USAID OFDA/LAC: participation of Activity NRM specialist in annual planning meeting.
- USDA/FDA: participation by Activity specialist in a USDA organized event on good agricultural practices and food safety for export operations.

INVEST-H/Irrigation:

Field activities for the installation of 15 irrigation districts initiated this quarter, which will result in the installation of a total of 244 hectares of drip irrigation for over 480 producers. By the end of the present quarter 8 irrigation districts were completed covering 84 hectares and 280 growers.

On all three departments, the greatest challenge has been the delivery of the irrigation equipment, which has been given out partially. In all cases, conduction pipes have been delivered adequately, however there have been delays with the delivery of other components / accessories such as valves, connectors, tees, filtering systems, etc. This has delayed the completion of the conduction lines.

A high level of involvement from the beneficiary groups has been observed during the implementation process, where the groups have contributed with labor and local materials to build the water source outlets, de-sanders, pressure breakers, filtering stations, and the excavation of the conduction lines. Selected local authorities at the municipal level have also contributed with cash, materials or equipment.

With excavation of conduction lines and the installation of the conduction pipes almost complete, activities for the upcoming period will focus on the construction of the de-sanders, pressure breakers, and filtering stations, as well as the installation of the in-plot drip irrigation systems. According to projections all irrigation districts are expected to be completed by the end of July 2016.

One of the systems in Santa Bárbara has been cancelled due to security problems. An alternative producer group was identified. Technical support to one system in Ocoatepeque was terminated due to non-grower compliance with the environment requirements.

Collaboration with Other Projects:

Collaboration with other projects, organizations, and institutions has been documented throughout this report. In addition to these, collaboration was also provided with:

- Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)/FAO: additional USAID-ACCESO information and data provided for a greenhouse gas assessment.

10. SUBAWARDS

Subawards will constitute an important element of both purposes during ACCESS to Markets implementation, and the project will employ the following subaward mechanisms to expand the outreach and impact of services provided:

- **Subcontracts:** cost-reimbursable subcontracts will serve as the primary subaward mechanism for engaging with the organizations named in the ACCESS to Markets proposal as implementation partners.
- **Partner fund awards** (grants under contract): grants with *mancomunidades* and private companies (i.e. input suppliers, commercial buyers, SMEs) will support initiatives contributing to ACCESS to Markets targets and goals. Except for one, the *mancomunidades* have not passed the initial administrative stages due to the unavailability of unwillingness to cost share. Following guidance from USAID, partner funds directly with municipalities cannot be carried out. A Partner fund with one *mancomunidad* was finalized, one was canceled, and 5 others are at different stages in the process.
- **Loan guarantee fund:** guarantees in the form of small-scale grants, largely with informal financial intermediaries (i.e. *cajas rurales*), input suppliers, and buyers expand micro-loans, credit, and on-lending with activity clients. On hold due to prioritization of activities and funds.
- **Technology fund:** while not a subaward in the traditional sense of a subcontract or grant, technology fund investments will be financed using subaward funds for the purpose of investing in communities. Technology investments using this fund include farm and community irrigation systems, improvements under the healthy household program, building materials for WASH facilities, small-scale clean energy pilots, and other initiatives that support community economic development and NRM plans. Documentation for two technology funds was initiated during the previous quarter, one for health and nutrition activities and one for agricultural technologies. Both were approved in the current quarter and will be implemented in the upcoming quarter.

II. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

Project Management

- Agree with USAID on changes to selected indicators and targets.
- Finalize (Fintrac) contract with INVEST-H for ACCESS to Water which directly relates to the ACCESS to Markets ZOI.
- Coordination with INVEST-H activities and existing USAID projects.
- Preparation of FY2016/2017 work plan and PMP.
- Preparation of annual report.
- Determine alternative methods for contracting production field technicians.

Technical Assistance & Training

- Continue intensive technical training of production, health, processing, M&E, and business skills field technicians.
- Develop alliances to expand joint training activities.
- Continue recruitment of new household clients, buyers, MSMEs, and input suppliers.

Production

- Expand market-driven production programs to meet local and regional demand.
- Maximize production area of current irrigation districts based on water availability.
- Expand training and technical assistance to coffee growers on basic production practices, with emphasis on harvesting, handling, drying, and micro-lots for quality coffees.
- Expand all aspects of the cattle production program, including options with the *Fondo Ganadero*.
- Provide product options to growers based on water availability.
- Finalize remaining installation of irrigation systems under INVEST-H Optional Services.
- Continue to identify possible water sources and irrigation districts for INVEST-H/ACCESS to Water activity.

Market Access

- Identify additional outgrower programs for local buyers, collection centers, exporters, and processors.
- Establish calendarized production programs for local market buyers.
- Promote ACCESS to Markets clients with established non-ZOI exporters and processors for investment and supplier opportunities.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Prepare inputs for monthly and quarterly reports; provide management reports.
- M&E client survey for annual indicators, including high level.
- Develop activity and status reports for subcontractors.
- Update Year 2 M&E plan, assuming contract modification.
- Support technical production team to evaluate performance against results.

Rural Financial Services

- Continue training activities to *cajas rurales* to expand services and increase client savings and loan options; provide business options to develop new income streams, including the sales of inputs and basic equipment and sales of products to the school feeding programs.
- Formalize and develop financial products for ACCESS to Markets clients with banks, local buyers, and input and equipment suppliers.
- Develop business plans for selected MSMEs and medium-sized operations working with or alongside ACCESS to Markets clients.

Health and Nutrition

- Direct technical assistance and training to mothers and caregivers in group and household visits.
- Establish coordination mechanisms with Ministry of Health.
- Train government promoters and community health volunteers in basic practices in hygiene, disease identification and prevention, dietary diversification, and water quality.
- Training activities to government *Vida Mejor* representatives.
- Promote family planning and quality maternal and child health practices in the basic messages that are conveyed in the training events.
- Provide training in food preparation and diet diversity to ensure nutrient uptake.
- Continue adding activities of the healthy household program to the targeted families, until these have completed the targeted practices.
- Provide direct technical assistance through household visits to families with children below the third percentile.
- Coordinate field activities with health units to improve access to the family planning methods.
- Expand installation of family plots for increased food availability.
- Installation and operation of the first phase of new CENs.
- Identify communities requiring upgraded or new potable water systems, to be implemented under INVEST-H/ACCESS to Water Activity.

Natural Resource Management

- Establish priorities with municipalities, *mancomunidades* and communities.
- Support clients in implementation of micro-watershed protection, including the development of tree nurseries for re-forestation activities.
- Expand technical assistance in soil conservation, water resource management, wildlife preservation, pest and disease identification and control, and the safe use of pesticides.
- Environmental assessments of potential irrigation districts and water sources, and technical support to irrigation districts in organization, charges, etc.
- Coordination with ICF and SERNA to establish mechanisms to evaluate and obtain environmental permits.
- Review communities identified by nutrition component for upgraded potable water systems.
- Coordination with ICF for certification of hardwood plantings by Activity client households.

Gender Mainstreaming

- Assess and promote financial options for women (as both direct clients and household members).
- Promotion of off-farm business options to women (individuals and groups) to increase household incomes.

- Expand training activities to women in small animal management (especially chickens) and household safe use of pesticides (including storage, washing of clothes, etc.), to be carried out in association with the Nutrition, Production, and Postharvest components.

Small Grants Mechanism

- At least five additional Partner Funds approved to increase ACCESS to Markets technical field presence with the following partners:
 - HQC
 - CO.HONDUCAFE
 - COCAFAL/ CAPUCAS
 - Escuela Agricola Pompilio Ortega
 - CAFEL

These partnerships will increase seven technicians in the field; six in production and one in nutrition.

- Field implementation of one Technology Fund to leverage health and nutrition interventions and one Technology Fund to leverage production activities.
- Preparation of a new Technology Fund to leverage value added activities. It includes small equipment investments for 30 MSMEs in ACCESS to Markets ZOI.
- Preparation of a new Technology Fund for commodities to support project clients with small livestock, vegetative materials, among other investments currently under discussion with agricultural production team.
- Management of partner fund reporting, invoicing, and associated partner training.
- Due diligence preparation of existing and proposed partners.

ANNEX I. PMP (JUNE 2016)

ACCESO to Markets Work Plan, Management Activities, Year 2 (October 2015 to September 2016)

Activities	Achieved Year I (2015/09)	Year 2: Output Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total FY15/16	LOP 2019/12	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Status	Units
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							
I Management												
I.1 Start-Up/Transition Activities												
I.1.1 USAID Contract debrief	1							1		1	Completed	Meeting notes
I.1.2 Key Personnel fielded	3							3		3	Completed	Activity files
I.1.3 Financial system established	3							3		3	Completed	Activity files
I.1.4 Main and regional offices established	4							4		4	Completed	Activity files
I.1.5 Local team transitioned/hired	done							done		done	Completed	Activity files
I.1.6 Vehicles and equipment transitioned/procured											On-going	Activity files
I.1.7 Consortium members subcontracted	2							2		2	Completed	Signed subcontracts
I.1.8 Clients:												
a. ACCESO clients transitioned	8,286						8,000	8,052	-8	8,044	Completed	Clients
b. New clients added	1,528	1,500	3,500	5,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	4,161	1,566	5,727	On-going	New Clients
I.2 Management Reports/Deliverables												
I.2.1 Branding & Marking Plan revised and submitted	done							done		done	Approved	Plan
I.2.2 EMPR drafted and submitted											Approved	Report
I.2.3 Annual Work Plan drafted and submitted												
Year 1 (FY 2014/2015)	done							done		done	Approved	Report
Year 2 (FY 2015/2016)											Approved (pending indicator mods)	Report
I.2.4 Gender Strategy drafted and submitted	done							done		done	Approved	Strategy
I.2.5 Security Plan drafted and submitted	done							done		done	Approved	Plan
I.2.6 Subawards manual drafted and submitted	done							done		done	Approved	Manual
I.2.7 Monthly Bulletins	7	3	3	3	3	12	57	13	3	16	On-going	Bulletins
I.2.8 Quarterly/Annual/Final Progress Reports	2	1	1	1	1	4	23	4	1	5	On-going	Reports

ACCESS to Markets Work Plan, M&E Activities, Year 2 (October 2015 to September 2016)

Activities	Achieved Year I (2015/09)	Year 2: Output Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total FY15/16	LOP 2019/12	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Status	Units
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							
2 Monitoring & Evaluation Activities												
2.1 M&E Plan/PMP developed and submitted	1							1		1	Approved	Plan
2.2 Fintrac M&E System (CIRIS) installed	1							1		1	Completed	System operating
2.3 Staff trained in M&E methodology and CIRIS											Completed	Report
2.4 Baseline Survey Conducted and Submitted	done							done		done	Approved	Survey
2.5 Snapshots Produced and Disseminated	5	3	3	3	3	12	54	12	3	15		Snapshots
2.6 Annual PMP/Performance Indicator Review		1					1	4				Updated PMP
2.7 Annual Household Client Survey												
2.8 Introduction of CIRIS Nutrition												

ACCESO to Markets Work Plan, I.R. 2.1 and 2.2. Year 2 (October 2015 to September 2016)															
Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS Indicator	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Achieved Year 1 (2015/09)	Year 2: Indicator Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total FY15/16	LOP 2019/12	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Units	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS															
CDCS IR. 2.1. RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS INCREASED															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.1.2 Adaptation of poor households to climate risk															
2.1.2-1	Number of people with a savings account or insurance policy as a result of USG assistance	YES	Custom	YES	n/a	50	100	200	300	300	2,500	804	385	1,189	Beneficiaries (accumulated)
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved															
2.2.1-1	Number of households living in poverty moved above the poverty line	NO	Custom	YES	0	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	15,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	Households
2.2.1-2	Number of households with annual income of at least \$5,000	NO	Custom	YES	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	15,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	Households
2.2.1-3	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)	NO	GNDR-2	YES	14.0%	10%	10%	15%	20%	20%	25%	14.5%	17.9%	15.5%	% female
PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH															
Improved Agricultural Productivity (Output 1.1)															
2.2.1-4	Gross margin per hectare, animal or cage of selected product	YES	FTF 4.5 (16,17,18)	YES	see breakdown				99%	99%	200%	n/a	n/a	n/a	US\$/Hectare
2.2.1-5	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (13)	YES	9,814	9,000	10,500	12,000	15,000	15,000	18,000	12,213	1,558	13,771	Households (accumulated)
2.2.1-6	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (2)	YES	12,670				7,000	7,000	18,000	12,670	n/a	12,670	Hectares
2.2.1-7	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	YES	FTF 4.5.2 (6)	YES	9,166				9,000	9,000	18,000	9,166	n/a	9,166	Farmers
2.2.1-8	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (7)	NO	9,817	12,000	15,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	30,600	19,169	4,225	23,394	Individuals (accumulated)
2.2.1-9	TA/extension visits by activity & partner technicians	NO	NO	NO	11,050	30,000	60,000	90,000	112,000	112,000	440,000	22,014	7,916	30,069	On-farm TA visits (accumulated)
2.2.1-10	Technical materials produced or updated	NO	NO	NO	12	5	10	20	32	32	80	23	14	37	# Materials (accumulated)

ACCESO to Markets Work Plan, I.R. 2.1 and 2.2. Year 2 (October 2015 to September 2016)															
Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS Indicator	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Achieved Year 1 (2015/09)	Year 2: Indicator Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total	LOP	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Units	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							FY15/16
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS															
PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.2 Market Demand and Access Increased															
Improved Access to Markets (Output 1.2)															
2.2.2-1	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation	YES	FTF 4.5.2 (23)	YES	n/a				\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 70.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	US\$ million
2.2.2-2	Number of MSMEs accessing new market opportunities	YES	CUSTOM	YES	537	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	10,000	1,887	421	2,308	Linkages (accumulated)
2.2.2-3	Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products	NO	CUSTOM	YES	246	200	400	600	800	800	3,000	1,090	563	1,653	MSMEs (accumulated)
2.2.2-4	Number of MSMEs that have entered into a contract agreement	YES	CUSTOM	YES	316	200	400	600	800	800	3,000	1,519	681	2,200	MSMEs (accumulated)
2.2.2-5	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, providing business development services to clients of USG assisted sources	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (37)	YES	58	20	30	45	75	75	200	110	4	114	MSMEs (accumulated)
2.2.2-6	Intermediate brokers incorporated as Activity clients	NO	NO	NO	244	20	30	60	90	90	240	322	148	470	Brokers (accumulated)
2.2.2-7	Mancomunidades, NGOs and private sector companies providing extension services	NO	NO	NO	n/a	5	10	10	10	10	15	0	1	1	Technicians (accumulated)
2.2.2-8	Farm-gate price SMS reporting system	NO	NO	NO	n/a					0	1	0	0	0	System operating
Increased Investment in Agriculture & Employment Opportunities (Output 1.3)															
2.2.2-9	Value of new private and public investment facilitated by FTF assistance	NO	CUSTOM	YES	\$ 1.342	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$ 1.342	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$30.00	\$5.189	\$1.270	\$6.458	US\$ Million (accumulated)
2.2.2-10	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance	YES	FTF 4.5.2 (12)	YES	6	5	7	10	15	15	30	27	1	28	PPPs (accumulated)
2.2.2-11	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: 1. Analysis 2. Stakeholder consultation/public debate 3. Drafting or revision 4. Approval (legislative or regulatory) 5. Full and effective implementation	NO	FTF 4.5.1 (24)	YES	4	0	1	2	3	3	10	5	0	5	Policies (accumulated)
2.2.2-12	Number of jobs attributed to FTF implementation	YES	CUSTOM	YES	n/a				1,000	1,000	5,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	FTEs
2.2.2-13	Municipal economic development planning	NO	NO	NO	3		1	1	1	3	10	2	0	2	Plans
Improved Financial Services for the Poor (Output 1.4) (ALL ZOI)															
2.2.2-14	Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (29)	YES	\$ 1.663	\$0.35	\$0.75	\$1.30	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$10.00	\$3.220	\$0.920	\$4.140	\$ millions (accumulated)
2.2.2-15	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (30)	YES	733	200	600	800	1,000	1,000	2,500	1,296	370	1,666	MSMEs (accumulated)
2.2.2-16	Number of beneficiaries using mobile money services	NO	Custom	YES	n/a	50	150	275	400	400	2,500	0	0	0	Beneficiaries (accumulated)

ACCESS to Markets Work Plan, I.R. 2.3. Year 2 (October 2015 to September 2016)															
Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Achieved Year 1 (2015/09)	Year 2: Indicator Targets (Oct. 2015 - Sept. 2016)				Year 2 Total FY15/16	LOP 2019/12	Previous Status (2016/03)	Current Quarter (2016/06)	Status (2016/06)	Units	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS															
CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN															
CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved															
PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN															
2.3.1-1	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	NO	CUSTOM	YES	-38.0				-2%	-2%	-20%	-19.1%	na	-19.1%	% reduction from baseline
2.3.1-2	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	NO	3.1.9-16	YES	-59.6				-2%	-2%	-20%	38.1%	na	38.1%	% reduction from baseline
Improved Access to Diverse & Quality Food & Nutrition-Related Behaviors (Output 2.1)															
2.3.1-3	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	YES	FTF 3.1.9.1 (4)	YES	53.9				2%	2%	20%	45.7%	44.2%	44.2%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-4	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	YES	FTF 3.1.9.1 (1)	YES	BL 13.6				2%	2%	20%	BL 13.6	n/a	n/a	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-5	Percent of children less than two years old with two consecutive low monthly measurements	NO	CUSTOM	YES	BL 12.1				-4%	-4%	-30%	-13.2%	2.4%	2.4%	% reduction from baseline
2.3.1-6	Number of underweight children less than two years old	NO	CUSTOM	YES	-121				0	0	-2,000	-121	n/a	n/a	# children < 2 yo
2.3.1-7	Women's Dietary Diversity: Percentage of women of reproductive age consuming >4 food groups	NO	FTF 3.1.9.1 (2)	NO	BL 4.4				TBD	TBD	BL 4.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	Food groups
Improved Community & Household Sanitation & Hygiene (Output 2.2)															
2.3.1-8	Percent of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	NO	F 3.1.8-33	YES	-51.3%				-3%	-3%	-25%	-42.4%	-45.4%	-45.4%	% reduction from baseline
2.3.1-9	Number of households with improved sanitary conditions	YES	CUSTOM	YES	BL >90%		500	1,000	1,000	10,000	97	41	138	# Households (accumulated)	
2.3.1-10	Percent increase above baseline of households using an improved drinking water source	YES	CUSTOM	YES	BL 95.8				TBD	TBD	n/a	n/a	n/a	% of population	
Improved Utilization of Maternal & Child Health & Nutrition Services (Output 2.3)															
2.3.1-11	Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	NO	CUSTOM	YES	BL 48.4				3%	3%	25%	31.6%	30.1%	30.1%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-12	Percent of children with pneumonia taken to appropriate care	NO	CUSTOM	YES	31.1%				3%	3%	25%	14.4%	-30.1%	-30.1%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-13	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	NO	FTF 3.1.9 (1)	YES	12,501	100	175	300	350	350	1,000	24,293	5,790	30,083	# trained (accumulated)
2.3.1-14	Percent increase above baseline of target population that views gender-based violence as less acceptable after participating in or being exposed to USG programming	NO	GNDR-7	NO	n/a				5%	5%	20%	n/a	n/a	n/a	Percentage increase above baseline



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